THE PACIFIC.

FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE — WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY.

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Correspondence.

Lesson Helps—International Series of Sunday-school Lessons.

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For August 31st. Matt. 10: 1-15. "The Twelve Called."

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On the mount of the beatitudes, early in the morning, and just prior to the delivery of his sermon there, our Lord chose twelve of his disciples, to be apostles, lists of whose names are given us in the first three Gospels and the Acts. There are difficulties in harmonizing these several lists; but the most plausible method of doing it is that which identifies Lebbeus or Thaddeus with Simon Zelotes, and Simon the Canaanite, with Judas, the brother of James.

Our present lesson is an account, not of the *choosing* the apostles, but of *sending them forth*. This occurred, as near as can be ascertaned, about six months after they were chosen, or in the winter following our Lord's second passover. The place whence they were sent forth was some point in Gallilee; the Saviour, when he commissioned them, being engaged in making his third circuit in that province. This sending forth of the Twelve is to be carefully distinguished from the subsequent sending forth of the Seventy, recorded in the 10th chapter of Luke.

The words which follow speak: 1st, Of the field in which the twelve were to operate, (Vs. 5 and 6). 2d, The purpose of their mission, (Vs. 6-8). 3d, The preparation for it, (Vs. 9 and 10). 4th, Method of it, (Vs. 11-15).

Their field was to be Gallilee. Such fields as heathendom and Samaria were not yet in readiness to receive gospel laborers. Neither were the Apostles as yet fitted to enter them and work successfully. Had they, Jews attempted to go through Samaria as teachers and preachers, their intercourse with the people would have been little else than angry controversy.

They were to make no material preparation for their journey whatever—not providing themselves with money, nor even scrip, (provision bag) or staff. Although if they had such a bag or staff already, they might take it along. They were to go forth, relying on Providence without anxious care. The religious instruction or moral stimulation of the people was to be the grand object of their journey. And as an incidental aid in affecting it, they were to help the people materially, by healing the sick and cleansing the lepers, &c. The miracles they wrought, too, would be an authentication of their mission. They were to begin with the most susceptible first, and make these the base for effecting the moral conquest of others. They were to fall in with all proper existing customs; making them, however, if possible, the channels for the conveyance of gospel blessings. The ordinary salutation of peace should be made to carry with it Christ's benediction. They were to accept the hospitalities of the people to whom they came; but were to do it unconsciously as it were, and unselfishly, never going from house to house, or exchanging the frugal kindness of the poor for the luxurious patronage of the rich.

They were to be dignified even in their dependence, and to maintain a proper respect for themselves along with their self-sacrificing love for *others*. They were to comport *themselves* loftily in the presence of those who ill treated and rejected them, and convey the impression on departing that they sought not theirs but them.

I. *Significance of the term apostle, and nature of the apostolic office.* An apostle is literally one sent. Christ's apostles, however, were something more than his messengers. "Witnesses," or "representatives," is about the term which sets forth the relation of the Twelve to the Master. According to Acts 1: 21 and 22, the twelve apostles were men who had been with Christ from his baptism up to his crucifixion; had seen him after he was risen, and who could therefore testify to his resurrection. Our Lord must, of course, adopt some method by which to propagate and render permanent the new religion he came to establish. Mohammed wrote a book, and headed an army of conquest. Christ did neither. He instructed, trained and imbued with his own spirit twelve men, whom he left to be the seed corn of the future harvest of life. Others, besides the twelve, helped to do their work and accomplished even more than they, *e. g.*, Mark, Luke, Paul, and James our Lord's brother. Some of the official apostles were apparently insignificant and feeble men. Only three of them, Peter, James and John were specially marked characters. Why should Christ have appointed twelve at all, and not rather have left the matter to regulate itself, trusting to spontaneous and self-appointed workers to extend and perpetuate christianity? And specially, why did Christ appoint such a man as Judas to stand next to himself and be his representative? Even if we cannot satisfactorily answer these questions, it may be well for us to mark the enigma they suggest—an enigma observable in nature and providence as well as grace. No mundane thing is ever ideally perfect. Even the kingdom of God is not. The actual is ever struggling upward toward the ideal, but is never on earth merged in it. It may considerably reconcile us to the imperfections of the christian church and ministry to be reminded that of Christ's own representatives some of them set him forth but feebly, and one of them betrayed him, and that there was quite an efficient apostleship outside the Twelve. There is a Church of Christ outside the visible church, a real ministry of the word other than the regular ministry. The great Captain of salvation employs both officialism and unofficialism in his ranks.

II. A good title for our present Sunday-school Lesson would be "Rules for doing Good." All workers for Christ, to be successful, must carry out for substance the direction Christ gave the Twelve. "Go not in the way of the Gentiles," etc., which means for us, "Go to work where you are, (Pitch in). Select that as your field where you will be likely to accomplish the most good; but meanwhile, and before reaching this field, do all you can *wherever* you may happen to be. Compare with this Christ's subsequent command, beginning at Jerusalem," which for us means, "begin at home."

"*Preach, saying.*" We should confer on men the highest form of benefit we have it in our power to, viz., making them better, morally and spiritually. Persia was literally starving a year or two ago, and it was a good work, of course, to send the people material bread, but how much greater and nobler a work to so elevate and civilize the people as to render a famine among them an impossibility. "Raise the dead, cast out devils," etc., means, for us, make the material benefits you confer on others a leverage by which to elevate them spiritually.

"Provide neither gold nor silver," &c., *i. e.*, engage in the work of christian well-doing, trusting in Providence, and devoid of pecuniary anxiety. The efficiency of how many christian workers, both clerical and lay, is impaired by undue solicitude in regard to support. The pulpit sometimes fears to speak out lest the few shall take offence and shut down the gates of pecuniary supply.

One should not hesitate to cast himself upon the generosity of those he would benefit, for by this act he is very likely giving them their first lesson in benefiecnce. The host is under obligations to the guest, provided the guest has awakened in his bosom the desire to be a host.

Every winner of souls in a community will begin with the easiest and most hopeful cases first. (So the apostles, entering a village, were to enquire who in it was worthy.) The Sunday-school teacher finds out which of the class are thoughtful and interested, and makes them special objects of prayer and effort.

Work as a qualification for work. This was a *trial* mission of the Twelve through Galilee. Jesus sent them round in that Province that they might get their hand in, and so be fitted for the greater missions on which they were to go forth after his resurrection. There's nothing that teaches *how* to do like actually *doing*. Let even the Sunday-school scholars begin to do a little. As he is the most efficient minister who gets his church to work, so he is the best Sunday-school teacher who transforms his class into a band of youthful well-doers.

Missionary Sketch—Rarotonga.

BY REV. GEORGE MORRIS.

Rarotonga, the principal island in the Hervey Group, and one of the choicest gems of the island world, was discovered as recently as 1823, by the martyr missionary, Williams. Two vessels had previously touched there, but the captains gave no account of the place. Many fruitless attempts were made to discover the island, and in the last and successful attempt, the provisions and patience were so nearly exhausted. that the captain told John Williams that the search must be given up or, they would be all starved. The missionary assented that if not successful by eight o'clock of that day, then they would return home. Time after time on that morning, the natives ascended the mast to look out; but not until the fifth time were they successful. Then, as John Williams says, "When we were within half an hour of relinquishing the object of our search, the clouds which enveloped its towering heights having been chased away by the heat of the ascending sun, our anxiety was relieved by the shout, '*Teie, teie, taua fenua nei.*' 'Here, here, is the land we have been seeking."

At that time the Rarotongans were described as the most terrible savages known. Their licentiousness was so abominable and disgusting that the missionaries thought it unwise to ask any one to remain among so debased a people, But Papehia, a converted native from Raiatea, volunteered, saying, "Whether the savages spare me or kill me, I will land amongst them." Taking nothing but the clothes he wore, his native testament and books, and being commended to God in prayer, he entered the canoe, and amidst savage warriors whose spears were poised to kill him, he landed amongst that dark and idolatrous people. Some six Rarotongans, and among them a young chieftainess, Tapaeru, who had been taken away to a distant island, Aitutaiki, where they heard of and embraced christianity, were happily returned at this time to surround and assist this noble pioneer of the christian faith in his arduous and dangerous toils.

It is impossible, in a brief sketch, to detail the minutiæ; but the circumstances in the early missionary history of this island show emphatically that man's extremity is God's opportunity. At the moment when man was about to relinquish in disappointment, God disperses the clouds and reveals the sought for land. Amongst a people so degraded and barbarous that neither life nor property was safe, a man, himself but recently converted from the depths of heathenism, goes forth with his life in his hands, to unveil the blessings of God's salvation to the benighted Raratongans. From the labor of that one man, streams of blessing flowed, rays of light beamed, and the refulgence of gospel glory burst forth in floods of gladness and salvation to that idol-worshipping and sin-cursed people.

Reinforcements of teachers were sent there as soon as possible, and in May, 1829, when John Williams was introducing the first white missionary to reside upon the island, the natives brought their idols and laid them at the missionaries' feet. These idols were then either torn to pieces, kept for decoration, or sent to other lands as proofs of the downfall of idolatry and the triumph of the gospel. On the first Sabbath after the arrival of the missionaries about 4000 natives assembled to worship God. In less than two months afterwards the chiefs and natives had completed a church edifice 120 feet long and 60 feet wide. It was well plastered, furnished throughout with seats, and had six large folding doors. This edifice would accommodate nearly 3000 persons, and was entirely completed without a single nail or any iron work whatever.

It was whilst erecting this building, that the anecdote of the speaking chip occurred. John Williams says: "As I had come to work one morning without my square, I took up a chip, and with a piece of charcoal, wrote upon it a request that Mrs. Williams would send me that article. I called a chief who was superintending his portion of the work, and said to him: 'Friend, take this; go to our house, and give it to Mrs. Williams.' Giving me one irrepressible look, he said, 'Take that! she will call me a fool and scold me, if I take a chip to her.' 'No,' I replied, 'she will not; take it, and go immediately, I am in haste.' Perceiving me to be in earnest, he took it, and asked, "What must I say?" I replied, 'You have nothing to say; the chip will say all I wish.' With a look of astonishment and contempt, he held up the piece of wood and said, 'How can this speak? Has this a mouth?' I desired him to take it immediately and not spend so much time in talking about it. On arriving at the house, he gave the chip to Mrs. Williams, who read it, threw it away and went to the tool chest, whither the chief followed her closely. On receiving the square from her, he said: 'Stay, daughter, how do you know that this is what Mr. Williams wants?' 'Why,' she replied, 'did you not bring me a chip just now?' 'Yes,' said the astonished warrior, 'but I did not hear it say anything.' 'If you did not, I did,' was the reply, 'for it made known to me what he wanted, and all you have to do is to return with it as quickly as possible.' With this, the chief leaped out of the house, and catching up the mysterious piece of wood, he ran through the settlement with the chip in one hand and the square in the other, holding them up as high as his arms would reach and shouting as he went, 'See, the wisdom of these English people; they can make chips to talk! they can make chips to talk!'

Rarotonga has been blessed with most devoted missionaries. Messrs. Pitman, Buzacott, and William Geo. Gill, have all left an impress upon the people and a name fragrant with hallowed recollections. From amongst the Rarotongans many self-denying teachers and missionaries have arisen to carry on the work amongst their own people, and to go forth bearing the lamp of gospel light to the dark tribes around. Christianity has manifested itself as a power to destroy the fetters of superstition, and to overcome the habits of savageism. It has led those idolators to the Lamb of God and strengthened them by lives of faith and deeds of devotion, to adorn the missionary history of Rarotonga with pictures of gospel victory and christian triumph. It has rescued Rarotonga from the dark dominion of Satan and added it, a bright and glorious jewel, to the diadem of the Lord.

Letter from Yokohama, Japan.

BY REV. JOHN T. GULICK.

I have just been on a flying visit to Yedo, about twenty miles from Yokohama. At eight o'clock, we took the train from the Yokohama station, the gates of which were closed exactly at the hour, and a minute or two later the train started. The road has been built by the Japanese Government, with English capital and English engineers. According to the European plan, they have 1st, 2d, and 3d class cars. The 1st class cars are divided into small compartments, with seats for two, or at most, four in each cell. The other cars are furnished with long seats, one on each side. Before the train starts, the doors of the car are locked from the outside, by a "guard," who leaves you to your fate till you reach the next station. As we swept through the country, covered with wheat fields, we could imagine ourselves in England, till our eyes fell on the quaint tile-roofed houses and feathery bambee groves; and at the main depots and neatly built way stations, we could not have believed that we were in Japan, except for the aspect of the hurrying throngs, and clattering of their wooden sandals upon the pavement.

We reached Yedo in just an hour, including a few minutes delay at each of the way stations. Leaving the fine depot, we were again in Japan; but not the old Japan of ten years ago, or even three years ago. In place of the cramping basket sedans we find neat little two wheeled chariots, brightly glittering with figures in gold and mother of pearl, furnished with easy springs and soft red cushions, and drawn by fleet human steeds. With one rider and one steed for each chariot; the ground flies beneath the wheels, and without the trouble even of driving. A few minutes brings us a mile or more, to the doors of the Presbyterian Mission. We leave our chariots at the gates and while the man-power is preparing for a new start, we renew old acquaintance, recount the changes of the past, and forecast the greater changes of the future. Fifiteen minutes before the time for train to leave ,we step again into our chariots, and arrive at the station just in time to get tickets and take seats in cars. We pronounce the "jin rik sha," or *man power carriages*, a complete success; for we find them as cheap as the horse cars of San Francisco and New York, and as convenient as carriages would be if they stood on every corner, ready at a moment's warning.

COLONIZATION OF JESSO.

At the depot in Yokohama I had a few minutes' conversation with Mr. Capron, who two years ago resigned his connection with the Agricultural Bureau at Washington to instruct the Japanese in the development of their resources. He is now aiding the government in colonizing Yesso, the most northern island of Japan, with emigrants from the populous districts of the southern islands. Many thousands have been induced to emigrate by the offer of houses and lands, which the government furnishes at easier rates of tenure than can be obtained in the populous regions. In a few days, Mr. Capron will visit Yesso in a government steamer, on a tour of inspection. The Japanese government is anxious that these colonies should succeed, as they fear that if the island is left sparsely inhabited, the Russians will be tempted to take possession of it as they have already taken Saghalien.

JAPAN AS IT WAS.

Ten years ago I was at the village of Kanagawa, that nestles under the hills on the other side of the harbor, three miles from here. Yokohama had just emerged from the insignificance of a fisherman's village, and had been laid out by the government as the site of the port that should become the center of the foreign trade. The foreign merchants had removed from Kanagawa, leaving only the American Consul and three mission families, who retained their hired residences in temples on that side of the harbor. The surrounding people seemed to be friendly, and the officers of the Tycoon's Government were so desirous to ensure our safety, that armed guards were constadtly stationed in little houses at the entrances to the several residences. But though our dwellings were among the quiet shades and under the sacred roofs of these Buddhist temples, and though we were thus carefully guarded, our sense of security was from time to time disturbed. The highways from the southern and western provinces to the capital passed through the village, and the military trains of the Princes frequently filled the streets. Some of these Princes were hostile to foreigners, and bitterly opposed to the opening of the country, even though the intercourse was limited to two or three ports. One Prince had opened his batteries upon foreign vessels as they passed through the island sea that separates Niphon from the southern island. Untitled protectors of their own and Great Niphon's dignity occasionally cut off a European head.

The Tycoon was trying to strengthen his government, centered in Yedo, by revenues and armaments drawn from foreign trade. The Mikado, or spiritual emperor was living in sacred seclusion in Teioto, seeking to bring into subjection the unruly fox-spirits who were bringing the country into disorder.

FALL OF THE TYCOON.

Little did he or the Princes who were opposing the Tycoon's, imagine that they were to be instruments of greater changes than any that the Tycoon had inaugurated: but so it was. Jealousy of the increasing power of the Tycoon, led them to combine for his overthrow. The exclusion of foreigners was the rallying cry of the new party; but when they had overthrown the power that had sought strength through intercourse with foreigners, they too had become ambitious to reap the advantage derived from foreign commerce. The Mikado, who had for centuries been deprived of all share in the active duties of the government, now not only assumed the authority which had been invested in the Tycoon, but availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the influx of new ideas, to break through the seclusion in which from time imemmorial his predecessors had been kept.

When in 1871 I visited Yokohama, after an absence of eight years, I found that great changes were being inaugurated; but the greatest results have been gained within the two years that have just passed.

CHANGES WITHIN TWO YEARS.

The edicts against christianity were then unrepealed; and though at Yokohama, near the capital, they were treated rather as a dead letter, at the other ports they were enforced against those who ventured to attend christian worship, even through curiosity. These edicts have now been removed from the public places in each city, where they have been posted for many years; and though there has been no proclamation of religious freedom, the people are coming gradually to realize that the former espionage has been removed. The native Roman Catholic christians that had been incarcerated in many parts of the country are now being released, and not a few have returned to their homes near Nagasaki. A Protestant church of over 30 members has been gathered in Yokohama, a branch of which is being planted in Yedo; while in three other ports Bible classes have been gathered by Protestant missionaries, all but one of whom are from the United States.

Progress of new ideas is also marked by the opening of the railroad between Yokahama and Yedo, a government enterprise which has already proved to be a financial success. We also find that in Yokohama a native gas company is able to furnish light for the city with profit to themselves and the people. A postal system extending over the whole country has been established by the government and a telegraph line which reaches the whole length of the kingdom has been opened. Between Nagasaki and Shanghai there is a sub-marine cable, which completes the electric communication between the capital of the Mikado and the cities of Europe and America.

A school system is projected, which is intended to bring all the young under education. In the larger cities, the girls as well as the boys are already receiving instruction in free schools, which have recently been opened.

The cause of decency has been advanced by the prohibiting the promiscuous bathing of men and women in one bathroom and one common tank. Prostitutes who were bound over to that mode of life by a kind of slavery, have been set free by the government. The system of female slavery which the Japanese Government has thus overthrown, was hardly as bad—certainly no worse—than that which the Chinese are introducing into our cities, the horrors of which, if known, would arouse the indignation of all true Americans.

EVERYBODY LIKES THE

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Religious Miscellany.

Letter from the Hawaiian Islands.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—Some items of intelligence concerning our island home I have to communicate to the readers of your excellent paper. I mean to keep you *well* posted touching our *political*, *social* and *moral* state. And when I say well posted, I mean: so far I am able, I will furnish you with *reliable* statements touching the Islands; government, religion, education, commerce, political changes, and things pertaining to the general prosperity of the kingdom of Christ among us, from time to time. I seldom see anything from the islands in THE PACIFIC which causes me to blush for you as cherishing mistaken notions of our state. I wish I could say the same of every respectable paper of wide circulation in the United States, which reaches us frequently. My eyes to-day fell upon an item in a late weekly paper published in New England, which made me sad to know that some editors should be so careless in what they give the public as facts touching our king's state and prospects. In a few paragraphs of less than twenty lines, I find three statements which I regard as without foundation in truth, and which will deceive the public if believed and circulated extensively, as they will be likely to be. The article commences by the annoucement that "poor Lunalilo does not find the Sandwich Island throne a bed of roses." This is unquestionably true of our young, loved and respected Sovereign; but of what king is it not true? I find no fault with the assertion, but I object to the reasons given *why* the head finds a lack of roses. The first is: the danger that his majesty will be pulled in pieces or *apart* by two factions of his government. One party, he tells us, made up of Americans, interested in real estate and sugar culture, wants a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and to that end would fain persuade the king to make an American tour. The native interest, jealous of foreign influence, pulls away in the other direction with all its might: and how long his majesty will hold together is the question."

It is true that all who are engaged in sugar manufacture, both English, American and Chinese, earnestly desire to secure a reciprocity treaty with the United States. So enormously high are duties paid on sugars, that our planters are well nigh discouraged; and many of them feel that they must give up the business unless such a treaty can be obtained. Some of these have suggested as a desirable means of securing a treaty, that our king visit Washington, with two or three influential men, foreigners and natives. But of late, I have not heard the subject mentioned by any one; and as it is well known that the native population are unwilling to spare their king even for a short time, I think the idea has long been given up. There is no ground to fear that the king will be pulled apart by these factions, if such exist among us.

"To make matters worse," continues the writer of this item, "he, the king, is suffering from a cancer which is likely to close his life at any time." A piece of news to me: though I see the weekly papers printed at Honolulu, and receive letters from one or more friends residing there by every mail, I had not heard that the king has the slightest symptoms of cancer. I do not credit the report. The article closes with the astounding piece of information that, "to cap the climax, the Queen Dowager, Kamehameha's widow, has marked him as for her own, and wants to make him a good wife." The writer does not tell us how he came in possession of this item, which has the appearance of being a family secret. No such report is in circulation among us at the Islands. I am glad these items of news did not appear in THE PACIFIC. The insertion of items in papers of respectable standing which have no foundation in fact, weakens one's faith in the correctness and the value of other items which appear in the weekly issues of many of our best papers.

It becomes my painful duty to announce the departure to the spirit land of our long tried and faithful physician, whose death occurred at Honolulu, July 12th, having just passed his 70th year. The next day, his remains were followed to their resting place by a great concourse of people, foreigners and Hawaiians, who sympathized with the bereaved family in the removal of son, brother and surviving parent—the Doctor's aged mother and invalid sister living with him at the time of his death.

As a fellow voyager to the Islands and an acquaintance of the deceased, more or less intimate, during forty-five years, allow me to give you a few items of the life and labors of Dr. Judd. This I will do in as few words as possible, as I would not occupy an undue space in your excellent paper.

Gerrit P. Judd, M. D., was born in Paris, Oneida Co., New York, April 23d, 1803. He studied his profession with his father, was accepted by the A. B. C. F. M. as missionary physician; embarked on board the *Parthian*, Nov. 3d, 1827, and arrived at Honolulu, March 3d, 1828. Here he was located at once, and here he made his home while he lived. For several years, he was the only missionary physician on the Islands, and he answered the calls made upon his professional services by the mission families from Hawaii to Kauai. He was faithful and affectionate in his attentions to our families, and a debt of gratitude we all owed him while he retained this relation. This debt we cheerfully paid to him, as we were able, while he lived; and this we now tender to his and our God and Father, who gave our departed friend and brother skill and willingness to minister to us and our families in seasons of sickness and distress.

As a physician, Dr. Judd showed himself a sympathising friend of the Hawaiian race. He did what he could to stay the decrease of the chiefs and the people, and during the last two or three years of his life he opened a medical school at Honolulu, and taught a small class of youth the elements of medical science, hoping to train a portion of the natives as physicians for their people. Two of these young men belong to my field, and are now in our neighborhood commencing the practice of medicine. This is of course an experiment, and one that I am watching with deep interest. If spared, I will inform you of the result of this experiment in training native physicians.

But our friend and missionary brother will best be known by the services he performed for the Hawaiian Government. In 1842, he resigned his connection with the mission, and at the request of Kamehameha III, accepted the position of adviser of the King and Government Interpreter. During the reign of terror, as it has been truly and forcibly called, when Lord George Paulet hetd possession of the Islands, Mr. Judd stood nobly for the right, and did what he could to save the laws restraining licentiousness and other crime from being abrogated, a thing sought by Paulet and his adherents. On the restoration of sovereignty to Kamehameha III, his majesty requested Dr. Judd to organize a ministry, which he did. In 1849, our friend became Minister of Finance, a position which he retained till 1853. The ten years during which he held office under the King, were the stormiest years in the political history of the Islands. To his *tact* and *wisdom*, aided by such associates as Wyllie, Richards, Ricord, Lee and Andrews, are the Hawaiians indebted for their excellent constitutional government, and for the peace and quiet of the last thirty years. When Dr. Judd entered the service of the King, the nation was oppressed with a load of debt, the interest of which it seemed hardly possible it could pay. Through the prudence, the tact, and the indomitable energy of our friend not only are all these debts paid off, but an enviable financial reputation for the Government has been secured. I confess to a feeling of surprise and admiration of the Doctor's skill and success in relieving the government of so heavy a load of debt. I fully agree with the remark of the editor of the Hawaiian *Gazette*, who says: "To him more than to any other man, living or dead, belongs whatever honor is due for our present national credit, as well as for many of the substantial improvements in the city." I need not say that in the death of Dr. Judd, the Hawaiians, both chiefs and people, have sustained a great loss. The Lord sanctify to us, his feHow laborers, and the Hawaiian race, this dispensation of his providence, and help us to follow our departed friend so far as he followed Christ.

I need not say, that we who are laboring for the salvation of this wasting race are admonished by the providences of God in the removal of our associates in the love and service of the Master, to do with our might what our hands find to do. Quite a number of laborers in this field of missionary effort have this year been removed to a higher sphere of labor, have gone to give up their account to God; have entered, I trust, upon their state of endless blessedness. As our number lessens, it becomes those of us who survive to redouble our diligence, while we live in a waiting posture for the coming of the Son of Man to reunite us to our departed associates.

And then the people, how fast they go? Our last census, December, 1872, shows the number of full blooded Hawaiians to have fallen below 50,000; a smaller number than the single island of Hawai could furnish in 1828, the year of my arrival at Honolulu. And still they go. Many in my field have died since the year commenced, and so at all our stations, I believe.

You have heard of the existence of leprosy among us. I am sorry to report the alarming increase of this terrible disease. Our latest report from Molokai, where our lepers are carried, gives us 800 (eight hundred) of these unhappy beings, and these are not all thus afflicted. Less than 400 were reported in 1872, which shows a startling increase, though this increase is more apparent than real. Strenuous efforts have recently been made to search out all suspected persons and remove them to this settlement on Molokai. Hence the rapid increase during the present year. Still there may remain, hidden away, or concealed, by relatives or friends, one or two hundred persons, in various stages of leprosy. My recollections of the valley which they occupy, having once visited it, are of a pleasant character, and I believe that the government is doing all it can for the comfort and religious improvement of the poor leper "Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make him clean." Affectionately yours,

J. S. GREEN.

MAKAWAO, August, 1873.

Local Enterprise.

Now that California has attained its majority, being upwards of twenty-one years of age, it is time its population should be regarded as essentially permanent, and every means made available to quiet the small remainder of that turbulent, roaming spirit so characteristic in earlier days. This desirable condition is to be brought about by means of local enthusiasm, and a proper representation of the natural advantages of this entire coast, as a place of permanent residence.

The causes which inaugurated the unsettled state of the first decade do not now exist, and we may therefore regard all present traces of that condition as a morbid outgrowth of a bad population which, like a ghost, still follows in the example, and conclude and that the roaming wakeful spirit of '49, will soon be quieted down. After the first army of miners, who came hither only to gather gold dust from our gulches and gravel beds, and then make a speedy exit from the country, followed the brave few who, with minds to appreciate and determination to do, made the first permanent settlements. These encountered defects in their land titles, and lacked a knowledge of the adaptability of the soil to the cereals and products of the East, and otherwise suffered all the privations incident to an isolated locality. The contrast between that time and this is a great one. Now, naerly all the defects in our land titles have been obliterated by wholesome legislation; and the experiments of years and genius of our people have resulted in an almost perfect knowledge of the capabilities of the soil. With the removal of these objections has come a genuine immigration, which seeks not a temporary wealth, with the view to a quick return to the snows and malaria of the Atlantic States, but intends to remain.

We are all anxious to have our vacant lands occupied with a suitable number of the producing classes, either farmers, mechanics or manufacturers, in order to increase property valuations, reduce taxes, and establish society upon a higher social basis. Added to this, we have a desire that the loveliest manifestations of Nature's handiwork, in our wonderful combinations of soil, climate and scenery, shall be enjoyed by their proper inheritor, man.

All over the Coast, the universal voice is, "Give us more population! Give us neighbors! Come and live with us! We are not selfish. Here is room for millions more. Come from the storm-king's dominions in the East, and be blessed with a serene life in the vales of the Pacific." These being the general sentiments of our people, we will make a few suggestions as to one mode of attaining the object of their wishes.

A certain kind of enterprise is necessary in each locality, in order to induce additional settlers. We believe that much of this is being displayed already, but oftentimes, the energies of a whole community are misapplied, and the result is not satisfactory. Besides making known the natural advantages of their respective places through the press and well-written pamphlets, they should make good roads and keep them in repair; they should adorn their grounds with trees and shrubbery; and besides this, manifest a welcoming spirit to each new-comer upon his or her arrival Prejudice is sometimes manifested towards new arrivals, and want of sociability is often complained of by them.

Good roads and hotels are wonderful advantages, in the minds of new settlers and tourists from the older states; and the farming neighborhood, village or city, which can make a showing of the best of these, will soon possess a large share of the better class of population.

Oftentimes, men who arrive in California with a view to settle, are ushered into a '49 hotel, and if they wish to see the surrounding county, are provided with a '76 vehicle from a 16th century livery stable, and are then permitted to drive over roads that would have been a disgrace to the Canadian frontier in the days of Ethan Allen. The whole country needs better roads and better hotels. There is scarcely a village on the Coast but would become a resort for tourists, if its inhabitants would but be true to their own interests in these respects. Santa Barbara, San Diego and the towns in Napa Valley, are already reaping the benefits of their local enterprise; but there is no reason why these places should remain exceptions to almost all other parts of the State, which is equally favored by nature for like results. We urge upon our readers in the interior to remedy these evils, wheresoever they exist, as speedily as possible.—*Real Estate Reporter of the Pacific Coast.*

A Misrepresentation.

The Chicago *Land Owner* contains the following erroneous statement concerning the Public Parks of San Francisco: "San Francisco's public park is a barren waste of sand. Chicago's public parks blossom like a rose." For the information of Chicago, we will state that San Francisco has several parks that bloom in semi-tropical verdure, such as the rigorous temperature of Illinois cannot produce. Our principal one, known as Golden Gate Park, contains 1018 acres, and extends from the environs of the city, southward, across the peninsula to the ocean. The establishment of this immense park was made necessary by the rapid growth of the city, and was created by legislative enactment in the spring of 1870. Thousands of dollars have been expended upon it since then, under direction of a Board of Commissioners composed of three leading citizens; and by the following extract from a recent report made by them, it will be noticed that substantial progress is being made in the way of improvements:

"Thirty-one men are now employed, at a monthly expense of $2,200. The receipts for the past year amounted to $94,622 91, including $68,000 and odd, realised from the sale of bonds issued March 30th, 1872. The disbursments amounted to $71,980 70, leaving a balance of $23,692 21 on hand. The total receipts since the organization of the Commissioners amount to $216,503 46; disbursments, $192,811 15."

This magnificent park, although but in its infancy, is already an attractive place, and in a few years will become to San Francisco, what Central Park now is to New York—a daily resort for thousands, and a pride to the city. Since the Golden Gate Park was established, the commissioners have been the frequent recipients of donations of trees and shrubbery, and many other indications of the popular enthusiasm in its favor.

The Park is reached by a grand avenue two hundred and seventy-five feet in width, and running a distance of eight blocks, the entrance to this avenue being distant but one mile from the new City Hall. The general outline of the Park itself is that of a parallelogram, half a mile wide and three miles in length, exceeding in size, it is said, the Central Park of New York. Its surface presents many varieties of landscape, being broken by ridges and peaks which rise from twenty to two hundred feet above the lowest level, and several small natural lakes. Hence, it requires but little effort on the part of a landscape gardener to present to the eye all the most lively pictures of California scenery in good size miniature. The grand avenue is laid out after the style of a pleasure garden, with winding walks, and a curving roadway through its center for the passage of vehicles. The main drive through the park is ninety feet wide. The winding foot paths lead past many pleasant and natural pic-nic grounds, croquet and playgrounds.

Thus the Park is rapidly becoming a place of public resort worthy the Queen City of the Pacific; and when the improvements at present under way reach completion, Chicago may well hide her diminished vanity, and will probably acknowledge the error of so hasty and ill-advised a statement as the one we quote above.—*Real Estate Reporter of the Pacific Coast.*

A New Office Should be Created.

There seems to be a necessity in this city for an officer to be known as Superintendent of Buildings, whose duty should be to see that all buildings are constructed in accordance with the city ordinances. New York and other eastern cities have an officer of this kind, whose duty it is to classify buildings according to their strength and character, whether fire-proof or wooden, and to whom all plans for new buildings must be submitted for inspection. In this city all buildings should be fire-proof within certain limits, strongly built, with good foundations, and as nearly earthquake-proof as possible, by being anchored and bound together. Whatever at present pertains to this duty devolves upon our City Fire Warden; but architects and builders are not required to submit their plans to him, for inspection and classification; and his special duties as Warden are quite sufficient for his constant employment. He is only required to take notice of such infringements of city ordinances relating to buildings as chance to come under his casual observation, and those isolated cases only occur when a citizen complains that his neighbor is not complying with the strict letter of the law. Owing to the occasional shakes as well as frequent fires, this matter of the suitable construction of private buildings should be systematically regulated, and by a person who could give it his undivided attention.

Where buildings are constructed upon a business street that is constantly thronged with pedestrians, it should be his duty to see proper means used to prevent the interruption of travel along the sidewalk. At present, the public convenience has to give way to such obstacles as piles of bricks, timber and mortar; and the danger of accident from material falling from the hands of careless workmen engaged upon the upper stories, is a constant terror to the passing multitude. Only one instance has come to our notice where due precaution and a consideration for the public welfare is manifest; and that is on the north side of Montgomery Street, between Clay and Merchant Streets, where a new front to one of the buildings is being constructed. There, a heavy scaffolding has been erected over the sidewalk to a height of eighteen feet, upon the top of which the bricks and other material of the workmen are placed. Foot passengers have thus been secured in their right of way, and pass beneath with entire safety.—*Real Estate Reporter of the Pacific Coast*

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No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

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Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beefsteak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take outdoor exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirits.

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Literary Notices.

POPULAR SCIENCE.—Libby & Swett, of this city, send us No. 8 of Estes & Lauriat's Half-hour Recreations in Popular Science. It contains one paper on Yeast, Protoplasm and the Germ Theory, by Huxley, and another on Matter and Force, by John H. Tice, of St. Louis. These numbers are handsomely printed, and when bound make beautiful volumes, while they embrace the thoughts of the foremost men of the hour.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York, send the *Edinburgh Review* for July. Passing by the first article on the Trevelyan papers, we stop with interest to read about the Talmud. We here learn that the author of the papers on the Talmud, which appeared two or three years ago, Mr. Bruce, is dead. The writer of this paper holds that Christ distinctly accepted, not only the law of Moses in the Pentateuch, but the traditional legislation of the Rabbis—a very doubtful position. The third topic on which this *Review* debates is "Baron Hubner's Trip Around the World." The Baron leaves the impression that San Francisco "is one of the ugliest spots on the face of the globe." But he gives "a very vivid and correct impression of the present state of Japan." Next follow articles on the "Savings of the People," and on the "Life of Sir Henry Lawrence." "The approaching Transit of Venus," is succeeded by a notice of Miss Thackeray's novel, "Old Kensington," which closes thus: "We should have thought it dangerous for a writer to bear the same name as the author of 'The Newcomes': after reading this novel we think so no longer." This *Review* has no partiality for Mr. Ferguson, the author of "Rude Stone Monuments," and dismisses that book with no compliments. The sketch of "Antoine Court" makes the reader desire to know more of him and of his times. George Grote was a man of mark, and we have read the notice of his wife's record of his personal history with great interest. Mrs. Grote herself has reached her eightieth year. This number closes with "Recent Events in Afghanistan."

THE WESTMINSTER.—From the same house comes the reprint, familiar so long in its yellow cover, of the organ of the Philosophical Radicals of England. The July number contains the following articles: "Public and Private Schools"; "The Chanson de Roland"; "An early French Economist"; "Mr. Lewis's Journal"; "Emigration and the Coolie Trade in China"; "Bishops in the House of Lords"; "The Personal Life of Geo. Grote"; "France and its Government"; and thirty pages of notices of contemporary literature. The paper pertaining to Coolie emigration discusses the kidnapping which has been practised for many years, especially in the Portuguese port of Macao. This is distinguished from the "Spontaneous Emigration" to California, Australia, etc. As would be expected, the account of Geo. Grote is full, and warmly sympathetic and appreciative. The matters at issue in France are laid open with fullness and hopefulness as to the French future.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—The following letter, from Athens, Greece, June 25, 1873, written by Mrs. Francis, wife of the American Minister to Greece, to her daughter in New York, is published in the *Journal of Commerce* of that city: "Mr. Schliemann returned from Troy yesterday. He has completed his excavations, after three years of labor, by a grand master stroke. He has discovered the Palace of Priam, and large treasure in gold and silver. He has carried away with him forty large cases containing various articles, also fifteen baskets of real treasures. We called upon him to-day, at his residence, for the purpose of examining his collection. I saw in his house gold goblets and vases, which shine just like the gold of our age. I also saw some beautiful head ornaments made of gold, massive and well made, resembling those now worn by the modern Greeks. There is a golden goblet weighing nearly three pounds; also a quantity of small, round earrings, such as are used and worn by our children of our days." Now for a new Homeric discussion.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE LAND GRANTS FOR EDUCATION.—Prof. Atherton, in an essay read before the National Education Association, made the following statements: Under the act of 1862, a new policy begun of granting lands to the state at the rate of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, for maintenance of at least one college, where the principal object should be "without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." The amount of land liable to issue under this grant is $9,600,000. Four of the states have divided the fund accruing to them from this source, and hence the entire number of institution established will be 41. Thirty-nine have already been founded, and 33 opened. Some have been opened but a few months, the average length of time being less than five years. The returns from them are as yet necessarily imperfect; but a careful collection of facts shows that 24 of the institutions reporting now have an attendance of 2,604 students with 321 instructors: an average of 109 and 13.3 respectively; while the 217 old institutions which reported their collegiate and post-graduate students in 1872, had 20,866, and 3,018 instructors; an average of 95 and 13.8 respectively. The so-called and miscalled Agricultural Colleges, have called out local and individual donations to a great amount. Thirteen institutions have received from the state authorities, and from other sources, $2,923,550, which has been solely on account of the encouragement afforded by the Congressional grant. Eighteen institutions, not including Cornell University, possess property and funds to the amount of $8,272,382. Where these institutions have been associated with others, they have in most cases received the full benefit of their courses, as well as their own.

THE GREAT ACADEMIES.—We have received catalogues of Phillips Academy at Andover, numbering 252 students; of Williston Seminary, numbering 237; and of Adams Academy, the new institution at Quincy, Mass., the number of students are not given. We note at Andover, one young man from California and one from Oregon. At Williston, Frank Armstong Beckwith, son of Rev. E. G. Beckwith, formerly of our state, received the first prize in oratory. The Williston course is now lengthened to four years. The full course at Adams is also four years. The tuition at the latter institution is $100 a year; at Phillips and Williston, $60. Room-rent, washing and board are various, from four to nine dollars a week.

DR. MCKOSH AND THE $90,000,000.—Pres. McCosh, at the Educational Association Meeting at Elmira, speaking on the proposition to give $90,000,000 in lands to the Agricultural Colleges, which he opposed, said: "I hold that so large a sum as that now at the disposal of the Government should be allotted fairly; not to denominational colleges, and just as little to those which are as sectarian as any, as they exclude all religion; that they should be alloted to institutions open to all, and giving instruction in branches in which not mere sections of the people, such as farmers or engineers or mariners, (if these, why not carpenters or masons also?) but *all* the people may receive profit. Another principle will, I hope, be attended to: I am sure it will be so by an educational association. I hold, with all the enlightened educationists of the world, that when public grants are given for education, above what is given in elementary schools, they should encourage the highest and also the lowest branches. I don't propose that any portion of this $90,000,000 should be given to colleges. We cannot aid all, and to select a few would be injurious. In regard to elementary education, the Northern, the Middle, and the Western States are able and willing to do their duty. I venture to propose, that in these the unappropriated lands be devoted to the encouragement of secondary schools. Let each state obtain its share, and the money be handed over to it under certain rigid rules and restrictions, to prevent the abuse of the public money.

EXPENSES AT OBERLIN.—At the recent commencement, it was shown that the annual income of Oberlin college is $22,000; that the expenditures amount to $30,000, the deficit being made up by contributions from friends of the college; that the salaries per annum are as follows: President, $1,600; Theological Professors, $1,400; College Professors, $1,200; Instructors and Tutors, $500 to $1,000, without any use of buildings or other perquisites. During the 40 years' existence of the college only two professors have died—one during the past year, and another killed by a railroad accident in 1858. During the past year, with more than 1,200 students in attendance, there has not been a death in the institution. Seventeen members of the last Congress had been students here, and every one of them was proof against the enticements of Credit Mobilier. The number is increasing in the present Congress. Twenty-four colored students have graduated from the College course since the founding of the institution, and 14 from the ladies' course.

Hon. E. B. Morgan has given $100,000 to endow Wells College in Aurora, N.Y.

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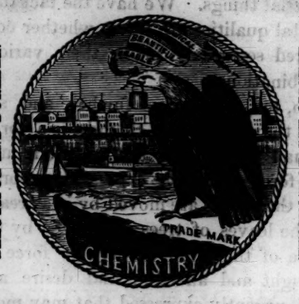

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The INTERNATIONAL has just removed to this large, new and beautiful Hotel, on Kearny St., and is newly furnished with firstt-class accommodations.
☞ COACHES, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will convey passengers to the Hotel FREE.
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THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on
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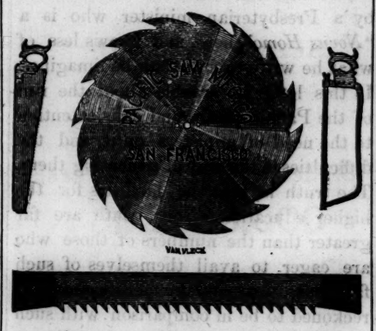

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Office hours from 9 A. M., to 9 P. M.
The drug-store is provided with a full supply of the best drugs, medicines and toilet articles. nov1

Lunch Cheese!
Eight Cents.
Butter, Eggs, Lard, Smoked Meats, Etc., Cheap, at
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Old Established Troy Bell Fonndry
Continue to manufacture those BELLS (which have made TROY celebrated throughout the world, and which have been made at this establishment during the past twenty years) and are now making more bells, annually, than **any other Foundry** in the country, for **Churches, Academies, Plantations, &c.**, made of genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin.) **Rotary Mountings, the best in use.** All Bells warranted satisfactory.
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In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
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CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
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HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
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The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
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FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (added by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.
Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for,
Kidney & Bladder Complaints,
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WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Tin, Tape, etc.*
Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.
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DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.
HANNAH P. KNAPP.
DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.
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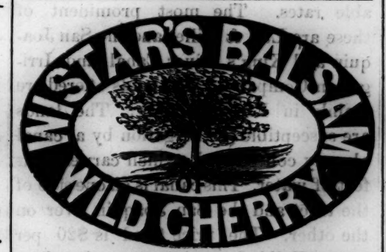

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Sore Throat, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Bleeding of the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, are speedily and permanently cured by the use
Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
This well-known preparation does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most medicines, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.
By a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. None genuine unless signed I BUTTS. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston. Sold by REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., San Francisco, and by dealers generally. G P R 17sept78

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(A bran new article on this Coast.)
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SALES ROOMS, 215 and 217 SACRAMENTO,
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SCOURING, DYEING
.....AND.....
Blanket Cleaning Establishment.
430 BUSH STREET,
One door above the California Theatre, San Francisco.
Furs, Shawls, Flannels and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed.
New Blue-Black, warranted to retain its color on any stuff. Kid Gloves cleaned at 20cts per pair.
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aug14 tf

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For Fifteen Years the BUCKEYE has stood at the head of the Harvest Machines in the United States.
It has proved itself to California farmers to be the best, most desirable and cheapest in the end of any machine introduced on this coast, each year adding to its success and reputation. While most other machines have failed and gone out of use, **every farmer of the six thousand** who have used them will give them the highest recommendation.
Parties desirous of purchasing should be sure and get the GENUINE BUCKEYE.
MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,
Sole Agents,
108 and 110 Front St., SAN FRANCISCO.
The Buckeye Self-raking Reaper
Is superior to any Self Rake Reaper in use, and is warranted to do the work required.
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Has a frame entirely of iron, and with all the features peculiar to the Original Buckeye. The demand for it is steadily increasing. Send for Circular, Price List, etc.
Also, Sole Agents for the Celebrated
VIBRATOR THRESHERS
The sales of them far exceed that of any Thresher on the Pacific Coast. Their Superior Cleaning Qualities make them the most Profitable Separator a farmer can purchase. We have hundreds of letters to that effect from farmers who have used them. Also, Extra Mounted 8, 10 and 12 Horse Powers.
GENUINE HAINES' HEADER,
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10, 12 AND 15 FEET CUT.
The Buckeye Header Wagon,
A superior wagon manufactured especially for our trade.
Also, a full stock of Extras for all the above machines, together with every description of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
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O. LAWTON & CO.,
Market Street, Under the Grand Hotel,
SAN FRANCISCO,
OFFER TO THOSE WHO ARE FURNISHING or refurnishing their houses,
A Large and Choice Assortment of
FRENCH PORCELAIN
DINNER, DESSERT & TEA SETS,
FINE CUT AND ENGRAVED
GLASSWARE,
SUPERIOR
ELECTROPLATEDWARE,
Choice Table Cutlery,
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Mantel Ornaments.
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Cordage Manufactory.
Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A LARGE AMOUNT of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for Rope of any special lengths and sizes.
Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILLA ROPE (All Sizes).
TARRED MANILA ROPE.
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Nos. 611 and 613 Front Street.
MANUFACTORY AT THE POTRERO.
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SWEETSER & ALSIP,
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THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1873.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion, Education and General News, under the auspices of the General Association of California.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—For one year, $4.00. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. If not paid during the year, $5.00.

REMITTANCES—Remittances, if letters are registered, may be mailed at our risk. Every postmaster is bound to register letters—the extra stamps required may be paid for out of the money designed for us. It is safe to send postal orders, checks, or drafts, by mail, or money by express, at risk and expense of this office.

SUBSCRIBERS are particularly requested to note he expiration of their subscriptions on the label at the head of their paper, and to forward what is due from the ensuing year, with or without further reminder from this office.

DISCONTINUING—We wish it distinctly understood that this journal will be discontinued whenever such an order is plainly and properly given, (name and POST-OFFICE) and arrearages are paid at our published rates.

INVITATION.—Now and then we mail a copy of THE PACIFIC to persons not subscribers. Let them receive it as an invitation to become subscribers. But without an order, the paper will not continue to go to them—it is not our style to send it and then send a bill for collection. Remit $4 if you wish to receive it regularly.

All communications on business should be addressed to C. A. KLOSE, Box 2348, San Francisco. Publication office Corner Clay and Sansome.

The *Congregational Club* meets every Monday at 1.30 P.M., at the library room of the first Cong. church edifice, cor. of Post and Mason streets, San Francisco. Ministers and members of Congregational churches are always cordially welcomed at these meetings. Visitors to the State from the East or elsewhere, are specially invited to find the place, and thus make the acquaintance of their brethren here.

This paper goes to press on Wednesday, the day of the state election. We cannot therefore announce any of the actual results. From the surface of affairs, without having made any very careful inquiry, we judge that the new legislature will have a republican majority in each of its houses, if the Booth republicans and the independents are not excluded. If, however, as some anticipate, San Francisco elects a democratic legislative ticket, the complexion of the legislature may be altered. We regret that other issues have been so overshadowing as to hinder much attention to the choice of men who would be right on all questions concerning the health, purity and moral welfare of the people; the temperance question, for example. In the breaking up of parties, begun and to continue, there is hope for the consideration of some such issues.

In a recent number of the *Advocate*, in an article on "Ministerial Support," it is calculated that the average salary received by the Methodist ministers of this Conference, including the city of San Francisco, is about $992. The *Churchman* estimates the salaries of the Episcopal ministers — outside of San Francisco—at about the same average, and thinks that they, as a rule, confine themselves more closely to the duties of their sacred offices than the Methodist ministers. Now, we suppose that the average salary of the Congregational ministers in this state is about $1050 or $1100. And this we say is too small by one half, and far less than the same ability and diligence would command in some other callings. But, what of it? It is better, all things considered, to be a useful minister of the gospel, at half price, than to be anything else in this world! We say "better" and we say "useful." For if one cannot be a useful minister, it were better that he should not be one at all. It is just possible that too much may be said about the too small sums paid for the support of ministers. A good minister will always have a good support; exceptions excepted. And a minister who is rich in good works ought never to be considered a "poor minister," though he may now and then feel the pinch of an earthly poverty.

Here are two extracts from the *Churchman*—one from near the beginning of an article, and the other from the end: "One or two of our Methodist exchanges have recently been discussing—or rather talking about—Baptismal Regeneration. Of course they make queer work of it. * * * There is one paper published at the East whose name is intended to identify it with what is known as the Protestant Episcopal Church, which is even worse than our Methodist cotemporaries, as regards the subject to which we have referred." And for our part we have no doubt that there are scores of Episcopalians who could talk about "Baptismal Regeneration" by the week, and make not only "queer work" of it, but a work of supererogation of it—and in fact make nothing of it.

A certain pamphlet, recently published, has been placed in our hands entitled as follows: "The Inqusition, by Rev. Father Buchard, S. J. And a reply by Rev. John Hemphill, pastor of Calvary Church. Our Public Schools, by Rev. John Hemphill. Together with the remarks of Honorable Zach. Montgomery, before the R. C. Sunday-school teachers." We have looked over the 40 pages of this pamphlet with some interest and more satisfaction. It is a sign of the times when a leading Jesuit feels impelled to apologize before the community for the Spanish Inqusition, and to endeavor to make it appear to have been a very innocent and comforting institution for the defense of the Roman faith. Mr. Hemphill's reply is sufficient and severe. His side is so strong as to make Father Buchard almost deserving of pity. The lecture of Mr. Hemphill on our Public Schools is a noticeable one, and clearly convicts Roman Catholics of being the enemies of our public schools, and, so far forth, enemies of our republican liberties. Indeed, in those parts of America where the Romanists have no power over the public schools, and no prospects of any, they are now openly declaring themselves enemies of our schools, and are compelling Romanists to take their children from the public schools and send them to their own sectarian schools. And everywhere they mean to have a part of the public school moneys for their own private and sectarian schools, or they mean to do what they can to overthrow the public schools. Well: forewarned is forearmed. Evil they can do. They may compel the schools to omit Bible reading and other religious exercises—but further they will never get. Let them do their worst, if they wish. The public schools are too mighty for them. They are essential to our liberties—woe be to their destroyers.

The N. Y. *Independent*, of August 21st, contains an editorial on what it entitles "Mediævalism in Divinity Schools." Why this term is used rather than ante-diluvianism, we do not know. The article condemns not so much what is taught in schools of divinity, as the mode of teaching by lectures, of which students must write down notes. Now, we have known something of two or three divinity schools, in none of which was the system of the extreme sort described in this article. The lecture plan must prevail in part; but we do not favor the taking of notes of lectures at the time, but the writing of abstracts of them afterwards by some members of the class, each day. The suggestion that students be tasked and required to find out things for themselves is good, but not so good in some studies as in others, and not practicable in all. Professors must often give the researches of years in hours, such researches as young men cannot make for themselves.

We were pleased to find the following announcement in one of the secular journals: "To meet the increased demand for small farms several large landholders are offering to divide their possessions, and to sell to settlers at reasonable rates. The most prominent of these are Lux & Miller and the San Joaquin and King's River Canal and Irrigation Company. The lands offered are mainly in Fresno county. The lands are susceptible of irrigation by a canal already constructed, which carries four feet of water. This canal is on one side of the tract and the San Joaquin river on the other. The price fixed is $20 per acre. Full information concerning these and other lands open for settlement can be obtained at the office of the Immigrant Union in this city." We hope that colonies will begin to make our state the place of their settlement more extensively than heretofore. Particularly should we like to have religious colonies make their home among us, to demonstrate to others what can be done when a truly religious spirit is added to the common range of human motives.

Captain Jack, the famous Modoc Chief, and his warriors, are to be hung on Friday, the 3d of October. The War Department has promulgated the findings and sentences in the case of Captain Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barncho, alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck, alias Cox, tried by a Military Commission and condemned; and the President has approved the proceedings and fixed the day of execution. Before his decision was made, letters were received from Quakers and other friends of the Indian peace policy, asking clemency in behalf of the Modoc Indians. Many of these letters raised the question that the trial was illegal, under a decision of the supreme court in the Mulligan case; that the civil courts being open, the military tribunal had no jurisdiction. Another question raised was, that General Canby was killed while acting as peace commissioner, and not as an officer of the army in the war. These allegations were overruled. It was enough that the terms of an armnistice were violated, and men treacherously shot. Doubtless it is for the best that this should be the result; though for the Indians it is the miserable result of a desperate struggle, in which they were reckless of every civil and moral obligation.

The N. Y. *Evangelist*, of Aug. 27th, contains a letter from this coast written by a Presbyterian minister who is a "*Novus Homo*" here, and knows less of what he writes about than he imagines. In this letter he travels about the rim of the Pacific ocean, and calls attention to the need of ministers on it, and the difficulties in the way of educating them. The truth is, that the facilities for the higher education of our youth are far greater than the numbers of those who are eager to avail themselves of such facilities: poor as those facilities may be reckoned to be in comparison with such as might be desired. The writer alleges, that, from Cape Horn to Alaska, there is "not a spot where a rational, christian, collegiate education can be obtained for a young man, save San Francisco." Of course, he means under Protestant auspices. Does he not know that there are two or three other respectable christian colleges in this state out of San Francisco, and that there are two or three in the state of Oregon? Or does he mean that christian colleges are not "rational" unless they are Presbyterian? They have also a Presbyterian college up in Oregon. Cannot a rational education be gotten there? But the writer's lack of information about the colleges of this coast is not the most lamentable disclosure made by this letter. His misrepresentation of the State University, and his acrimony toward it are deplorable. He says that at the recent commencement exercises of the University, "the name of God was not spoken; no prayer was offered; nor was any reference made in any of the young men's speeches to moral or religious ideas." How could a man careful for the truth write that sentence? The truth is, that the last commencement exercises were opened with prayer, by the Rev. S. H. Willey, of Santa Cruz, and there were moral and religious ideas in some of the addresses of the young men. The writer moreover asserts that the "State University, by its constitution, is debarred from religion?" There is no prohibition of the kind in the "Constitution." If it wants to get in, there is nothing to keep religion out of the university. It is open to religion, and may indeed welcome it. We hope that the writer of this letter, and the *Evangelist*, will speedily make the *amends honorable*. An appeal to the East for funds can be made on better grounds than those of misrepresentation.

Prayer a Natural Force.

Many regard prayer as beneficial. It is appropriate. Man is a religious being. He possesses the worshipping element. It is good to commune with God. Every man should be devout and thankful. It may even be beneficial to ask God for what the soul desires.

But after all, there is no answer to prayer. There is no intervention of God in regard to natural laws. Prayer does not change the fixed order of things. The only way prayer can accomplish anything is by its reflex influence on the mind—imparting or stimulating confidence, hope and energy—so that the petitioner thereby himself accomplishes what he otherwise would not.

Well: even in this view of it who can measure the value of prayer? How few do their best? Even as a profitable exercise of the mind and heart reaching out with earnest longing after Infinite excellence—prayer may be valuable beyond computation. A man loses one of the very best means of self-improvement, who does not know how to put himself in the company of those wiser and better than himself. A true man always goes from the presence of his superior refreshed, strengthened and inspired with motives to be and accomplish more than ever before. If this be so with men—how much more when one communes with God? Let no man speak lightly of prayer, and say: "O its well enough, but nothing is effected, except simply by its reactionary influence on the mind."

Reflex influences are not to be despised. They are fraught with great results through all the economy of God's working. But is this all? Does prayer never change results—we will not say independent of natural laws but through them? Perhaps the term "natural law" is more frequently applied to material forces. But are not the mind and its operations governed by natural law?

Air set in motion is a force. Water, light, heat, and electricity are forces: and these are governed by natural law. So, thought is a force. Reason is a force. Love, hatred, grief, anger, hope and faith are all forces; and they are all governed by law—natural law, we will say. It matters not that we may know less of the laws that regulate mental conditions than of some that apply to material things. We have the fact that mental qualities are forces whether considered separately or in their various combinations.

So, too, we may go further, and say that the *expresion* of thought is a force. A man speaking to the multitude uses this force of thought expressed in words, and the people are moved by it as really as the leaves of trees are moved by the force of the wind. There is force in thought and affection and desire and will, urgently expressed that may move the heart of a man or of ten thousand men. A cry of distress has thoroughly aroused the world—as when the devouring flame left Chicago a heap of ashes. Is God so different from men that he cannot be moved by the thoughts, affections, distresses and appeals of his creatures? Are we created in the image of God, and yet to find no traces of that image in the influence of mind upon mind! In what a poor, paltry sense is God our Father, if he have no feeling or affection or will or power to help us—or if he has shut himself from us by a stone wall of natural law which neither he nor us can break through!

No! prayer is a natural force, working in harmony with all other natural forces to reach and influence a father's love and interposition in our behalf. And again: whatever force we use—so that we use it in harmony with its conditions—the more persistently we use it, the greater surety of success.

Behold, then, this law applied to the importunity in prayer which the scripture enjoins. The unjust judge would not hear the widow's prayer. Neither would she cease pleading. The natural force of her prayer, importunately applied, at last gained the victory.

Hence, also, the lesson of the Savior, "Ask, and it shall be given you." Not enough however: "*Seek*, and ye shall find." Nor still gratified: "KNOCK and it shall be opened unto you."

Week-Day Lecture.

BY THE REV. A. L. STONE, D.D.

Wednesday Eve., Aug. 27th, 1873.

What a grand stairway of christian life and growth, climbing from the levels of our earth almost to the very gates of heaven, the Apostle Peter lifts before the eyes of his brethren, when he exhorts them to add to their faith, virtue and then knowledge, and then temperance and patience, till the lofty climax is reached!

The beginning of any process of accumulation is apt to stimulate the progress of accumulation. If a man sets out on a journey, the fact that he has travelled one mile puts him upon travelling a second, and so going on. If you take up a book of history or biography and read the first chapter, you are very apt to read the second, and because you have read the second, to read the third. The sciences run into one another by many a bond of connection, and the mastery of one puts the student upon the acquisition of another, and the further he advances the further he desires to go; coming at length into the conception that the system of nature is one, that the sciences are only parts of that system, and that it is desirable to conquer them all, and to possess that one whole.

It ought to be so in the christian life. The separate graces are only parts and developments of the one complete life. The attainment of one grace should naturally stimulate the soul to the acquisition of another. One victory over evil should animate us to win another over the same evil, or over some other, that our triumph may be complete. The achievement of one act of good service to God or man, and the sweet relish of its reward, it would seem would quicken us to render another and another, and repeat the happy consciousness.

But it does not always seem to be so. There are men calling themselves christians, who would appear to rest content with just about religion enough to save them. If they can entertain the hope that their sins are pardoned; if this hope keep them, ordinarily, in a state of peace and comfort; if they may cherish the expectation of entering heaven, they don't care to go any further. They are not ambitious to add to that measure of grace which delivers them from fear, and insures their future happiness. What they want of religion is to protect them from harm by reconciling them to God, lifting from them their sentence of condemnation and pledging to them a home in heaven. When these ends are met, their hungering and thirsting are satisfied. Why should they add to that, when such attainment covers their highest hope? I will not say that there are *no* real christians who seem to justify such language concerning themselves. It may be that amongst those whose highest aim is apparently their own personal salvation there are some who associate the hatred of sin and the love of holiness with this personal desire. But if this be really the limitation of all their prayers and efforts, it does raise a grave and serious doubt whether they are not still under the unbroken reign of selfishness. At all events, if they be christian, they are lean and narrow and pinched, they will go alone to the gate of the celestial city. and it will not be opened wide for their entering in.

Peter's ideal of the true christian life is very different. "*Add*," this is the emphatic word in his catalogue of the fruits of the spirit. The order is not important. Beginning where you will, go on. Possessing "Faith," if that be the foundation grace, join to it all the rest—pile step above step, ascend one round after another of the ladder whose top reaches above the stars, until you stand complete in Christ. Don't content yourself with a little of the Christ-likeness; court the whole. Don't be satisfied with here and there a feature of the new, and many a feature retained of the old. Put off the old man, the whole of him; put on the new man, the whole of him!

Brethren, how much religion do you want? Do you not want your largest spiritual capacity filled? You have sucked the sweetness of one promise; exhaust another and another till all have yielded their nourishing tribute. You have had one strengthening view of truth, of Christ, of heaven; search for another and another. You have won a gift in prayer; put all your ardor and persistence into your wrestling again, that you may be still further enriched. "*Add*," keep that word and that thought by you. Attempt to realize its quickening meaning every day. Be never satisfied with what you have attained; else you will limit the Holy Ghost—you will choke the channels of God's fullness toward you—you will fail of symmetry and balance of character and you will miss a large part of your true inheritance.

"Give all diligence," so to present yourself, with crowning graces and clustering fruits about you, at the portals of joy; that an entrance shall be ministered unto you "abundantly" into the everlasting kingdom!

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

The good people of the Congregational church, of Astoria, Or., are engaged in the good work of furnishing their church with new pews, wherein they will more comfortably enjoy the excellent sermons of the pastor, Rev. W. A. Tenney.

Rev. J. H. Warren, Sup't of Home Missions, leaves to-day for Salt Lake City. He expects to meet Rev. Dr. H. M. Storrs, one of the Secretaries of the A. H. M. S., and Rev. Dr. Budington, to confer on the interests of home missions in Utah. As he intends to visit Susanville, he will probably be absent from his office two or three weeks.

On Sunday, July 20th, the Rev. Dr. Atkinson preached the first sermon and held the first religious service in Tacoma—the terminal town—a city on the N. P. R. R. On the second Sabbath he had up a tent over a platform 25x40, with tables, papers, pamphlets and writing material for a daily free reading-room, and with Bibles and hymn books for Sabbath worship. The people come and go from the tables for fifteen hours per day, and at night those who have no other lodging lay their blankets down and camp for the night. All other denominations are invited to use it until each get lots and build. The Presbyterians and Methodists have accepted the offer and the union meetings are pleasant. Saloons and faro banks flank this "Congregational House," but are on the whole quiet and orderly. As soon as the town plot is surveyed and the trees cut down, permanent work will be commenced. Bishop Morris has put up a board tent for present use. In the Congregational tent, Mr. Clark lecturer on the "Holy Land," spoke on temperance with good effect, August 8th. No one can say that Tacoma is not trying to turn the head streams right. We are glad to add, that the proprietors of THE PACIFIC and *Occident* have generously offered to supply the Tacoma Reading Room with free copies of their papers.

Ministers and delegates to the Oregon M. E. Conference, held at Olympia, W. T., paid full fares going to the Conference and received free passes as they returned.

The California *Advocate* contains an account, three columns long, of the reception of Bishop Peck, at Sacramento, and in this city. Here, the address by Dr. Benson, and the response by Dr. Peck, were felicitous.

Rev. Mr. Brier, Sen., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Dutch Flat Congregational church.

Calvary church has sold the lot adjoining the edifice northerly, on Powell street, for $10,000, said lot having a frontage of forty feet on the west side of Powell street, with full fifty vara in depth. The proceeds of the sale will be applied to a reduction of the outstanding indebtedness of the church.

By an afternoon's train, last week Rev. Dr. Dwinell and the family of Rev. Mr. Bonte, together with other Sacramentans, returned to the city from Blue Cañon, where they have been rusticating for a few weeks.

The new Presbyterian church at Anaheim was dedicated Sunday, Aug. 24th. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Webber and Rev. Dr. Robert Patterson. The church debt, which amounted to $300, was liquidated before the close of the ceremonies.

At a late meeting of the California Evangelical Alliance in this city, Rev. Dr. Cunningham was appointed delegate to the World's Alliance, soon to be held in New York.

From the *Churchman:* The hour and place of meeting of the Clerical Association has been changed, and last Monday the Association met at the Vestry of the Church of the Advent at half-past one o'clock. Next Monday, at the same time and place, there will be a discussion of the *Temperance Question*, having in view the recent important movement in the Church of England towards Temperance Reform. —— We are informed that there were a greater number of *bona fide* sailors at the service of the Seamen's Mission last Sunday afternoon than on any previous occasion, and that they all appeared to enter into the service and listen to the sermon with much interest.——The Treasurer of the Diocesan Missions informs us that he received a few days since, from Grace Church in this city, through the Senior Warden, a check for $265, which enables him to pay in full the stipends of missionaries up to the first of August. We trust these payments may not again be allowed to run in arrears.——By the liberality of the Senior Warden, Mr. William F. Babcock, the bell belonging to Trinity Church, which was badly cracked about a year ago, has been recast. Last Sunday the familiar tones again sounded, calling upon church-goers to repair to the house of the Lord. This bell weighs about 3000 pounds and is the finest church bell in this city. It was recast at the foundry of Mr. Wm. T. Garratt.

From the *Occident:* The Ministerial Association convened promptly. Among clergymen from out of town, were Rev. James Woods, of Carson City, and Rev. Mr. Edward, of San Juan. The expediency of establishing a Presbyterian Hall in connection with the State University in Berkeley was considered. After some time spent in discussing the subject, in which Mr. Scrimgeour, Mr. Grahame, Professor Alexander, Mr. Woods, Dr. Eells, and others participated, the further consideration was postponed.—— The call recently given by the congregation at Albion, New York, to Rev. E. B. Wadsworth, D. D., late of California, has been accepted, and he will enter upon his ministry with them Sabbath after next.——Rev. I. O. Fillmore, D. D., of Knowlesville, has accepted an invitation to Jordan, N. Y.——The fact that Sunday was the last in which Dr. Cunningham would be with his Church previous to his departure for the East, and that the communion would be observed, drew together congregations even larger than usual. 3,000 persons were present, and nearly as many more unable to find entrance. Twenty-eight accessions were made to the church. Sixty-eight new members have been added in the five months since the Tabernacle was dedicated.

The Oregon *Advocate* gives in three columns its editor's account of his ascent, with several others, of Mt. Hood, beginning thus: "At half past 1 o'clock P. M., July 30th, after seven hours of toilsome and dangerous climbing, we succeeded in reaching, with bounding hearts, the highest crest of this grand old mountain, fully fifteen thousand feet above the level of the sea. We have no words to express the grandeur and sublimity of the scenery which from that dizzy height was spread out all around us." On another page of the same number is an article of two columns and a half on "Camping in the Woods, on the south bank of Deep Creek." It was a beautiful camping place, cool and shady, within reach of a good spring of water, with a nice boating and trouting stream flowing by us, and most excellent neighbors to supply all our wants from their dairies, gardens and orchards." As they say at the East—"All this, and heaven, too!"

The East.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the *Christian Citizen*, published by Rev. A. Willey, (brother of Rev. Samuel H. Willey, and who himself spent some months in our state a few years ago). It is an undenominaal journal for Minnesota, and is issued at St. Paul and Minneapolis. Mr. Willey is a veteran, and we bid him success in this new and important undertaking.

THE FREE METHODISTS.—We are to have a new set of Methodists. The old line Methodists are too polite, too rich, too worldly, and have too much propriety. The Free Methodists want the sect in its primitive beauty, as the Wesleys founded and left it. No marble churches; no salaried preachers; no schools of the prophets; less book learning, and more power. This small but persistent body, who propose to turn the sun-dial of Methodism backward, assembled in camp-meeting last week. A plain, primitive-looking set these reformers were. The leaders wore no neckties; the women no jewels or furbelows; and "hallelujahs" and "amens" resounded, as mallets fell and tent-poles went up. The presiding elder, in his cheap dress, dilapidated cap, and linen not over-clean, like a general in battle was everywhere. The purpose of this meeting was to promote holiness; to call back the church from unholy alliance with Masonry, Odd Fellowship, and all other secret organizations; to revive the primitive dress in christians, and to abandon every organization to promote religion not specially named in the Bible.

"JOHN ANDERSON."—The *Herald and Presbyter* says: "We congratulate our friend, Rev. John A. Anderson, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Junction City, Kansas, on his election to the Presidency of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan in that state. We know nothing of his mind on the subject, but his honored father was formerly President of Miami University, and of course he has presidential blood in his veins.

METHODIST AFFINITIES, OLD SCHOOL.—The *Advocate*, New York, remarks. It has happened that, as between the two schools of theology which have existed and been recognized during the present generation in the Presbyterian and some other professedly Calvinistic churches, Methodists have decidedly preferred the Old to the New—that of Princeton to that of New Haven.

MR. MOODY'S SUCCESSOR.—Mr. Charles Morton, who has for four years connected with the Bethel Mission in Brooklyn, New York, has succeeded Mr. Moody in charge of the North Side Mission in Chicago.

GOOD WORDS FROM THE SOUTH.—The *Christian Observer*, a decidedly Southern journal, published at Louisville, Ky., referring to the San Francisco Seminary and its advertisements for Eastern students, compliments as follows: "It has a full Faculty of sound and able divines. Rev. Dr. Scott, who was formerly pastor in New Orleans, and more recently in New York city, is widely known all over the country, and greatly admired and loved. The Rev. Wm. Alexander was a classmate in Princeton Seminary of the writer. He is ranked high among his fellow students as a gentleman of piety and superior attainments. And when a political mania took hold of the Northern church at the commencement of the war, he was one of the few young men in the North who held the views of the non-political character of Christ's kingdom on earth, which are a distinguishing feature of the Southern church."

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.—Much has been said, especially in the New York *Observer*, concerning the impolicy of helping students from denominational funds; they have been characterized as a poor set, etc. Rev. M. L. Gordon, a Cumberland Presbyterian Missionary in Japan, but who was graduated at Andover writes to his denominational paper at St. Louis: "It was the writer's pleasure during last year to spend nearly nine months in the cities of New York and Brookly. During that time, he heard scores of ministers of all grades of ability; and that beyond all question, the dullest preacher that he then heard, was the very man who, as editor of the N. Y. *Observer*, has penned this tirade against mediocrity in the pulpit. The writer was once consulted by an honored professor, as to the propriety of withholding beneficiary aid from another student for the ministry, on the ground that it was a wrong use of the funds at the command of the institution to bestow them on one who promised so little usefulness to the church. It was the writer's pleasure to adduce reports of that student's acceptance and popularity with more than one congregation; and it gives him even greater pleasure to say that the student in question is now in the midst of a successful pastorate. Having recently spent a year among medical students, six months of which he was in daily intercourse with the students of the three great medical schools mentioned in the *Observer*, the preceding three years having been spent among theological students, the writer does not hesitate to declare the marked superiority of the latter.

News Summary.

General Items.

The Government sold $6,000,000 in gold coin, in New York, during August.

The receipts at the New York Custom-house average nearly $400,000 per day, the total for the week ending July 26th, being $2,311,420, mostly in coin certificates.

The deposits at the Carson Mint for July, were 10,828 ounces gold and 220,161 ounces silver, valued at $447,780, while the amount of coinage and bars executed was $421,085.

The Bank of England returns for July 16th, show £26,101,000 notes in circulation, a decrease of £96,000 as against the previous weekly report, and £22,411,000 bullion in both departments, an increase of £36,600.

The receipts for duties at the New York Custom-house for the week ending August 2d, amounted to $2,850,700, including $133,000 in coin and the remainder in gold certificates. The treasure shipments from New York for the same week were $710,500, mostly in fine silver.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company makes the following returns of gross earnings for July, and for the first seven months of the year:

	July.	Seven Months.
1871	$869,300	$4,914,000
1872	1,272,500	6,781,000
1873	1,211,800	7,533,000

There was a decrease in July, and less increase for the seven months than for the previous year.

The stock of Grain in the leading markets in the Atlantic States and in transit to the seaboard on the 9th of August, compares as follows with the same time last year:

	1872.	1873.
Wheat, bushels	2,128,000	3,688,000
Corn	11,963,000	10,284,000
Oats	5,157,000	3,416,000
Barley	284,000	96,000

The Wheat supply is less than for several weeks, while the supply of Barley is insignificant, and mostly at Chicago and Albany.

The value of the foreign Dry Goods imported at New York during the month of July, is $7,714,000, a decrease of $2,200,000 as against the corresponding month last year, and $1,100,000 less than the same month in 1871. The operations for July, however, show an increase in the withdrawals from bonded warehouses and in the quantity of goods entered for consumption. The value of the goods withdrawn is given at $2,121,000, against $1,410,000 and $1,616,000 for the corresponding month in the two previous years, while the value of the goods entered for consumption, last month, is given at $4,668,000, a gain of $1,300,000 as against the same month last year, though $1,000,000 less than in 1871. These figures show a healthy state of tne import and interior trade. The value of the imports of Dry Goods at New York, for the first seven months of the year, is $71,829,000, against $84,203,000 in 1872, and $76,214,000 in 1871.

The number of National Banks in the United States at the close of April was 1,962, a gain of 118. This includes the gold note banks, of which there is only one outside of California. The capital stock of these 1,962 banks is given at $487,891,000. a gain of $20,000,000 during the year. Dividing this gain among the new banks started dnring the interval, shows an average of $160,000 to each. The amount of National Bank notes outstanding at the close of April was $338,164,000, an increase of $12,800,000 as compared with the same time last year. The amount of losses and discounts is given at $908,000,000, a gain of $67,000,000, in the year. The amount of specie held was $16,868,000, against $24,444,000 for the same time last year. The banks report a surplus fund of $115,805,000 and $52,415,000 undivided profits, a gain of $11,000,000 and $6,000,000 respectively, as compared with the same time last yeer.

During the month of July the debt of the United States was changed by the redemption of $31,204,000 of the so-called 5.10's, and the issue of the same amount of the funded loan. The amount of the debt was decreased only $370,500 during the month, and $378,015,000 since March 1, 1869. The total amount of gold coin in the United States Treasury on the 1st of August was $80,144,000, or $7,400,000 less than on the 1st July. There was no essential change in the currency balance, which was $9,316,000. The amount of gold certificates out on the 1st August was $42,831,000, an increase of over $3,000,000 from July 1st. A year ago the gold certificates out, amounted to $31,690,000, while the coin and currency balance was $85,358,000. These outstanding gold certificates reduce the actual amount of gold in the Treasury, owned by the Government, to $38,000,000, of which $6,000,000 will be sold this month. In the meantime the Government receives more than this amount per month from Customs.

PACIFIC BORAX COMPANY.—The Pacific Borax Company is the only incorporated company engaged in the manufacture of borax in Esmeralda county. The company is incorporated under the laws of the State of California, with the principal office in San Francisco. The Board of Trustees for the present year consists of Francis Avery, President; Justinian Caire, Robert Morrow, M. M. Tompkins and I. Lawrence Pool. The lands now owned by this company were surveyed in December, 1871, and consist of ninety-five quarter-sections, or 15,200 acres. They are located partly in Fish Lake Valley and partly on Columbus Marsh; and some of them are of great value, containing deposits of borate of lime and borate of soda in variable quantities, and of like variation of quality. The company have been successfully and continually manufacturing borax at their works—located five miles from Columbus—since June, 1872; and now employ eighteen men. They keep two boilers of an aggregate capacity of about seventeen hundred gallons running day and night; and have thirty-six crystalizing tanks of a capacity of near twelve hundred gallons each.—*Borax Miner.*

HOP CULTURE.—Last Spring Messrs. Lawrence and Richardson rented a field of 14¾ acres, in J. D. Grant's bottom-land, at $10 per acre per year for five years. They planted the whole to hops, paying four cents apiece for poles, one cent each for the roots, and about $100 for cordage—making an ontlay including rent and cultivation, of about $1,600. From their first setting out, the hops have done remarkably well. The vines are now covered with blossoms and hops, and give promise of yielding enough to pay all expenses and several hundred dollars profit. Mr. Grant planted six acres on his own account, and they are also promising. The hop is a perennial plant and rarely yields any profit the first year, being, as it were, a dead investment until the fall of the second year. California hops are said to be the best raised in the United States, containing more lupuline—the yellow powder which contains the bitter principle—which is preferable to the hop itself for medical purposes. It is but recently that the farmers of Dry Creek and Russian River Valleys have learned that their bottom-lands were excellently adapted for the culture of the hop. They have not considered it a very profitable crop, and consequently have paid but little attention to its cultivation, preferring to raise wheat and corn. The recent failure of the hop crop in the East, and the fact that California hops have always commanded a good price, induced some of them to try the experiment of hop-culture.—*Russian River Flag.*

ADVERTISE

Why not? Is it because you don't think it pays? It always pays if done judiciously, and in a style to command attention. The first requires much careful thought; the last a skillful and thorough compositor, and a large assortment of fancy, display, and job type. For want of means but few weekly papers in San Francisco have this latter commodity; and for want of space the daily papers as seldom use display type.

A provision firm advertises in one of the weekly papers

SMITH & BROWN,
Provision & Commission Merchants,
—DEALERS IN—
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Smoked Meats, Etc.

Now who cares for Smith & Brown, or whose attention is attracted by seeing *their* names in print? Would it not answer the purpose much better for which men advertise, if their specialty was set up thus:

Agency for the Sale of
COLGATE'S EXTRA FINE
TOILET SOAP,
For sale in quantities to suit at Manufacturers' Prices.
JOHN G. HODGE & CO.
Wholesale Stationers
327, 329 and 331 Sansome Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

If the public had to be told how to obtain a sewing machine *at less than manufacturer's prices*, THE PACIFIC, with its large and varied fonts of newest and most stylish job types would excite general curiosity by the following lines:

NEW
SEWING MACHINES
FOR SALE.
—o—
Wheeler & Wilson,
Elliptic, and Florence,
Wilcox & Gibbs,
Singer; and
Howe,
NOT YET TAKEN OUT OF THE STORE,
FOR SALE
AT FROM $10 TO $25 LESS THAN THE MANUfacturers' prices. These machines are obtained on account of advertisements, and must be sold cheap.
Apply to C. A. KLOSE, Box 2348,
Publisher THE PACIFIC,

Or if the attention of the musical world is desired to a most famous piano, THE PACIFIC has it thus:

KNABE
PIANOS.

WM. KNABE & CO'S
GRAND,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO FORTES,
Are admitted by the best pianists of the age to have an unsurpassed reputation throughout the great Music Centres of Europe and America, for
Fine Quality of Tone, Musical Treble, Even Middle Register, Depth of Base, Perfect Action, Thorough Workmanship, Elegance of Finish, Extraordinary Durability.
PAULINE LUCCA, the great Queen of Opera, has ordered from Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co., one of their magnificent Grand Pianos for her own use, to be shipped to Europe, after her engagement in this country, expressing at the same time her decided preference for the KNABE PIANO over all other Pianos, either in this country or Europe.
A. L. BANCROFT & CO.
AGENTS,
721 Market St. SAN FRANCISCO.

And so on, we could exemplify *ad infinitum*. A word to the wise is sufficient.

ADVERTISE!

Do it extensively, make the proper selection of newspapers, and *don't omit* in that selection THE PACIFIC. It is one of the oldest weekly papers on the coast; its circulation is larger than any other of its class, it numbers among its subscribers the best portion of the reading public—people who have money to spend—and if you don't feel up to the work in composing your own advertisement, express your wishes to the Advertising Agent of THE PACIFIC, who will do his best to help you, and make the advertisement what it should be—attractive.

Some people think that advertisements are not read; the trouble is, they are often set up in such poor style that they are never seen unless specially sought for. An advertisement of "Clerk Wanted," handsomely displayed, as only THE PACIFIC can display it, will, we believe, bring two or three hundred letters in a single day; and postage stamps enough to more than pay for the cost of the insertion will be enclosed for answers which are never sent, as the writing of so many would be too great a tax on the advertiser. Find out what the people want, tell them of it through THE PACIFIC, and you can make a fortune if you

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1810. **HARTFORD** 1873.
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

GEO. L. CHASE,
President.

J. D. BROWNE,
Secretary.

Cash Assets, January 1st, 1873,
$2,205,000
After paying $2,300,000 at Chicago and Boston.

The Income of The Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Is drawn from sources co-extensive with the nation, hence the Institution is not affected by merely local disasters. Its principa offices are at Hartford, Conn.; Chicago, Ill.; and San Francisco Cal.; with Agencies in every city and village of any prominence in the United States and Dominion of Canada.

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FLINT & VERNON, Agents for Oakland and Vicinity.

MARRIAGES.

ERICKSON-SVEBELIUS—In this city, August 6th, by the Rev. J. Rowell, John Erickson to Miss Johana Caroline Svebelius, both of San Francisco.

PETO-ROBISON—In this city, August 12th, by the Rev. J. Rowell, Chas. Peto and Mrs. Dorcas Robison, both of Punta Arenas, Mendocino county.

BERGNER-BERTELSON—In this city, August 30th, by the Rev. J. Rowell, John Alfred Bergner to Miss Anna Bertelson, both of San Francisco.

ERICKSON-LAWSON—In this city, August 30th, by the Rev. J. Rowell, John Erickson and Miss Maria Lawson, both of San Francisco.

HOOD-BOLINGER—In this city, August 8th, by Rev. T. K. Noble, William Hood to Annie A. Bolinger.

SHAW-SWAIN—In Sonoma Valley, at the residence of Captain Swain, August 12th, by the Rev. M. S. Croswell, Stephen Wm. Shaw, artist, to Lucretia S. Swain, both of San Francisco.

HISCOX-YOUNGBERG—In Santa Clara, August 2d, by the Rev. M. Post, H. O. Hiscox and Miss Lizzie Youngberg, both of San Jose.

ALLEN-FOX—In this city, August 17th, at the First Congregational Church, by Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., O. P. Allen to Sarah E. Fox, both of San Francisco.

GAMBLE-GRETSINGER—In this city, August 21, at the United Presbyterian Church, by Rev. M. M. Gibson, Prof. John Gamble, of Mound University, to Kate Kretsinger, of San Francisco.

VERNON-TODD—In this city, August 18th, by Rev. S. S. Harmon, President of Washington College, of California, Col. George W. Vernon, Special Agent, U. S. Treasury Department, to Sallie A., daughter of A. H. Todd.

LEET-CAMERON—In Sacramento, August 17, by Rev. Harry Taylor, Henry Leet to Emily S. A. Cameron.

WILLIAMS-KNIGHTS—In Redwood City, Aug. 9th, by Rev. H. E. Jewett, James Williams to Miss Ellen Knights.

DEATHS.

TAYLOR—At Dougherty's Station, Alameda Co., August 20th, Andrew Judson Taylor, a native of Pennsylvania aged 38 years and 5 months.

CHEEVER—In this city, August 18, of apoplexy, Captain Henry A Cheever, a native of Manchester, Mass., aged 57 years.

COFFIN—In this city, August 18th, Edward A. Coffin, a native of Nantucket, Mass., aged 48 years.

RAMSDELL—In this city, August 22d, after a brief illness, Mrs. Marie F. Ramsdell, a native of Chili, formerly a resident of Nantucket, Mass., aged 37 years.

BARBOUR—In this city, August 12, Judge Henry P. Barbour, aged 54 years.

GILLESPIE—In this city, August 14th, Major A. H. Gillespie, aged 61 years.

GIBBS—In this city, August 14th, Mary Kane, wife of the late ex-Governor William C. Gibbs, of Rhode Island, and mother of Fred A. and Chas. W. Gibbs, aged 73 years.

LARDNER—In Sacramento, August 12th, F. S. Lardner, a native of Connecticut, aged 54 years.

HOWARD—In San Jose, August 11, Dr. Solomon Howard aged 63 years.

GEORGE DONNER.
—o—
[From the San Jose Patriot.]
"George Donner, though Deemed Incurably Consumptive Three Years Ago, Still Lives.
—o—
GEORGE DONNER, THE ONLY SURVIVING member of the pioneer family whose tragical record is read with thrilling interest, and whose name is given to Donner Lake, was considered three years ago in an incurable state of consumption. Cough, expectorations, hemorrhage, night sweats, and other manifestations of this generally considered fatal disease, attested the critical condition that he was in. Neither he nor any of his friends entertained any hope that his life would be spared beyond a few months; yet, hearing of the wonderful success which had attended DR. ABORN'S treatment of that class of diseases, he applied to him and received medical attention for a course of four months. The consequence is that Mr. Donner is still alive and attending to the duties of his farm in Santa Clara County, near San Jose. No stronger evidence than this can be required of the curability of consumption by the modern scientific method as practiced by DR. ABORN, 213 Geary Street, San Francisco."
—o—
CURED OF
Catarrh and Bronchitis.
—o—
M. LOUCHLIN,
A farmer, who resides three miles from Windsor, Sonoma County, publishes the following Card, that the afflicted may know where he obtained a cure, after haivng suffered for eight or ten years.
—o—
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT FOR THE PAST 8or 10 years I have suffered with CATARRH; at times experiencing great difficulty in breathing through my nostrils, copious discharges from my head and throat, pains in my head and temples, disturbed sleep, dull and heavy feeling, and of late accompanied with a cough, expectoration and difficulty of breathing; pains through my breast. My ailments were so distressing, and I was so reduced in strength, as to be unfit to attend to my business. Hearing of DR. ABORN'S great success, I applied to him last Winter and, after following his treatment for a few months, I have been ENTIRELY CURED. I have gained ten (10) pounds in weight, and feel like a new-made man. All of my neighbors notice the great improvement in my appearance and state of health.
I would advise all my friends, who are in need of medical aid for these distressing complaints, to apply to DR. ABORN, 213 Geary Street, with entire confidence that his method of treating these diseases of the head, throat and lungs, is calculated to arrest the progress of the disease at once, and finally effect a permanent cure. M. LOUGHLIN,
Farmer, three miles from Windsor.
August 15th, 1873. sept18

THE HOUSEHOLD AND PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz: Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. Purely Vegetable and All-healing. For Internal and External use. Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York, and for sale by all druggists. 2

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WHICH INCLUDED
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL COUNTRIES.
This award is the more important, because
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This award is therefore significant testimony to the
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AMMONIA BLEACHING SOAP.
MANUFACTURED AT
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The Manufacturer of this Soap was the first to produce an article that Washes without Rubbing, and after five year's experience feels confident that he has produced an article superior to any manufactured.
One peculiarity of this Soap is the chemical combination of AMMONIA, an article recommended by the most eminent physicians, for bathing, and by chemists as one of the best chemicals known for cleansing Woolen and other fabrics.
It removes stains of grease, pitch, paint or oil, from Woolen Goods, Prints, Silks, etc. It is especially adapted to cleaning Woodwork, Oil Cloths, Silver, Tin ware, etc.
This is a Family Soap to be used for all purposes that Soap is used.

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Washing Powder.
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Awarded the Silver Medal by the California State Agricultural Society.
This powder is made by a new process, known only to myself; it is a chemical combination of the finest washing compounds known, and is warranted superior to any other washing powder manufactured.
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At No. 311 Battery street, S. F.
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1800 yards All-wool Extra Heavy Empress Cloth.....40c
1600 yards All-wool Extra Heavy Empress Cloth.....50c
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BLACK TAMISE CLOTH,
Nearly a yard wide—former price, $1 per yard—we will now sell at
60c.
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Nos. 222 & 224 Third St., near Howard,
—o—
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Home Circle.

Our A No. 1 Minister.

We are not informed whether this is allegory, history, or fiction founded on fact:

This is why 'we folks' of the Church in Largetown gave him a unanimous call—because he was the man. If there was the shadow of a doubt in any mind, 'uttered or unexpressed,' as to his superiority to any and every other name on the long list of actual or possible candidates, it must have been utterly dispelled when the committee gave in their report in a quiet, *inter nos* sort of manner. You see they had been nearly a thousand miles to find out all about him, and had returned with their grapes from that city of Eshcol far toward the rising sun, where he was settled.

They had made wonderful discoveries. How fortunate that they went! Mr. A. they had found to be just the man They had heard him preach, and there was a large attendance. His sermon was striking brilliant, deep and eminently scientific. They could not help thinking how such a sermon would please Squire Wiseman at home. Such graceful rhetoric, too,—just the thing for the city people when they came out in summer.

But the half has not been told; the committee learned that the author of that spicy article in the New York *Monthly Magazine* was no other than the Rev. Mr. himself. Nay, he was a regular contributor to one or two other of the foremost periodicals of the land!

At such reports, after the pleasant little prayer meeting, the good people opened their eyes and ears. 'A first-class preacher, and a 'number one' writer for first class journals,' surely, such a man would be a rare acquisition, not only to our Church, in Largetown, but to all this section of the country. We must secure such a man, even though it take an extra thousand or so. So thought and reasoned the good folks of Harmony church; and the money was pledged by an extra effort, and with not a little self-denial on the part of many.

Rev. Mr. A. came, and has now been preaching a year or two. His preaching was remarkable. That discourse on the 'Cable,'—why, it was demanded for publication immediately. Then came the wonderful and beautiful discourse on 'Adaption in Nature,' followed by the "Journey up the Nile," and among the best of all, you remember, were the sermons on 'Geology and Genesis,' and that on 'Progress in Astronomy.' Meanwhile the articles for publication from the facile pen of our minister have added to his fame, and so they say to his pocket. He is coming to be well, and, I may add, better known than the Church itself. So the Rev. Mr. A. is called a remarkable man; a man of genius; few can preach such sermons as those I have alluded to. It is a pity that other Churches can't have such men, but so it is; they are a scarce article.

But, perhaps I ought to mention some remarks made to me in private, by good sister B., the deacon's wife, after Mr. A. had been preaching a year. 'Why,' said she, 'I suppose he is a wonderful man, they all say so, and I can hear him so distinctly, but it seems to me there is something wanting after all. When I am going home from church I do not feel as if I had come from a good, old-fashioned dinner, but just as if I had been to a confectioner's shop, where they had chocolate drops and ice-creams. I am not strengthened—filled with the bread of life. I tell you one thing and then I'll tell you another. I have not heard Mr. A. preach a single gospel sermon since he came here. It may be they are getting up something that is going to take better than such kind of preaching as good old Mr. Matthews used to give us—you know he is gone to heaven now; and when he died, he said, with a heavenly smile, as he looked up, 'Even so, come Lord Jesus.' Well, he used to say something every Sunday about Jesus, and when he prayed, he seemed to be standing close to the Savior, as if he was kind of taking him by the hand, you know. Oh, if I could only hear him preach now! I should not care anything about the genealogy of of Genesis, not a bit.

'Then, again, did you think of it? there has not been a single addition to our Church by profession since Mr. A. came here. In fact, more have gone out from us than have come in, and I think I can tell you a reason for this: One day old Mrs. Widow Smith—you know how poor and feeble she is—come to me and said, 'I wish Mr. A. would come and see me, and yet I don't like to ask him.' So I told him myself about Mrs. S. and he replied, 'Mrs. B, you don't seem to understand what is my position here. You should know that we have to raise the salary, and that my first duty is to visit those who are well to do and who make a show in the world, so that we may secure their co-operation. You had better go and see Mrs. S. yourself.' And so I went, but I could not help thinking how different Mr. Matthews would have done—why, he would go and see the poor and feeble first of all! He would do just as he thought the Lord Jesus would have done, and as to the 'support' and the popularity and all that, why he would leave that with the Lord to manage. And between you and me, don't you think the Lord would somehow fix such matter if only we do his will?

'And as to these philosophical sermons they tell of, I don't pretend to understand them, but perhaps, as my husband says, it is necessary that some of the ministers should be up with Darwin and Tyndal and others so as to answer them, just as it was necessary in the time of David for Uzzah to help steady the ark. At any rate, I don't know as I am the one to talk about these things, but good old Mr. Matthews used to say a good deal about that text, 'Except a man be born again, he can not see the kingdom of God.' He said it was either true or not true, and he was going to take it as true, and preach according'. Well, whether he be a 'A Number One Man,' as you tell on, or not, there were upward of a hundred found their Savior and come into the Church durin' his preachin' here.

'I tell you, Bro. N., perhaps,' and a tear found its way down the good woman's cheek, 'perhaps our ideas about smart preachers and such will be changed when we get up yonder.

'But, there's just one thing more, now we are talking,' and that is this: Although Mr. Matthews would'nt answer now-a-days, as he was old-fashioned, you know, and as Mr. A. is called such a 'number one' man, where Mr. Matthews would only stand 'four' or 'five,'—perhaps,' as she pointed upward, 'at the other end of the line,—we don't know,—the tickets will be square reversed, for there is such a thing as 'first last and last first!'"

And so I said 'Good morning' to the deacon's wife; but my eyes were getting opened on my way home. I am not going to tell this conversation and make trouble and dissatisfaction, but I want just to say to sister Churches in need of a minister, just as I would say to any Christian young woman thinking of getting married: 'Be sure your estimate of 'the man' is in accordance with the measure and opinion of your Lord and Master, rather than merely that of men!'

And I might also add, though a layman, that young men studying for the ministry would do well to emulate him who went about doing good, rather than those who are ambitious to be highly finished in a merely literary respect.—*Advance.*

Getting Even.

'I'm tired of being badgered,' said John Eaton, suddenly looking up from the old rope he was trying to strengthen. 'And it seems as if the more tired I am, the more I get. I wish I could get so I don't care, but I can't, and that's the whole of it.'

'What's the matter now?' asked his mother.

'O, the boys make fun of my sled, because I made it myself—it looks sort of lumbering, and ain't painted, you know; but it can beat theirs any day in the week. I shouldn't wonder if that's what ails 'em. Boys don't like to be beat.' And Johnny dropped his voice reflectively as he revealed this bit of truth, and then rose again as he continued:

'I could them just what's the matter with their old bought things and I would too, if they treated me half-way decent. Paint and pictures don't make fast sleds; but they can find it out themselves—I won't tell them. I guess they'll get come up with,'—and Johnny shook his head vengefully.

'Can't you think fo a better way of 'coming up' with them?' asked Mrs. Eaton, gently, 'a way that you would enjoy more?'

Johnny looked up in wonder.

'Why—no! You wouldn't have me play any tricks on 'em? That would be mean! and besides, I wouldn't enjoy it at all. I feel small now sometimes, when I get to the foot of the hill away ahead of them, and know that in two minutes I could fix things so that they'd have a show! They don't have a bit now.'

'Exactly!' said his mother. 'That is just what I thought. None of us are comfortable when we are returning evil for evil.'

Johnny's face wore a mystified look, but she continued without noticing,

'Now, suppose that the next time you go out on the hill, instead of starting off and leaving them away behind, vexed and ashamed, you should tell them just what is the reason their sleds go so much slower than yours.'

'What!' Johnny's voice was a very astonished one. 'Tell Bill Ellis, and Fred Magee, and Tom Loring, just what ails their sleds, when they badger me so? Why, that's the only way I have of getting even.'

'But wouldn't you feel better if you were no longer burdened with the selfish secret?'

'Why, yes! but then they'd feel better too.'

'Of course! There is nothing uneven about that, is there?'

Johnny's eyes opened a little wider. He began to comprehend.

'You see, Johnny, there are different ways of 'getting even.' I think Christ's way is the best, He makes everybody as happy as possible, and then is happy in their happiness.'

And then Mrs. Eaton walked from the small sitting-room into the small kitchen, judging wisely that little Johnny's busy mind wou'd be just then better alone.'

That afternoon the boys gathered in crowds, at the top of the town hill.

'I hope Johnny Eaton will stay at home,' said Bill Ellis. 'He's such a conceited little popinjay there's no getting along with him. He manages to make that old ark of his go; but he does it in such a pompous way, there is no fun watching him.'

'I don't think he is exactly pompous,' said Tom Loring. 'But I hope he won't show off to day. There is no fun in sliding down hill, when somebody can do it twice to your once. With such a rickety old sled as he has, too. I tell you fellows, its rough.'

'Let's turn him off the ground,' said Fred Magee, whose father was a country judge, and whose sled was the handsomest on the ground. 'There's enough of us here to do it,' and as you say, Tom, there is no fun in sliding against such luck as his.'

Just then Johnny, sled in hand came panting to the top.

'I say, boys,' before any of them could speak, 'let's have a real good, square race. I'll show you how how to fix your sleds so they'll go every bit as fast as mine, may be faster, for they are not so lumbering, and we will have a jolly afternoon.'

The boys crowded around to receive the desired instruction, and after some little tinkering, two of the sleds were pronounced in racing order.

'I'll go first! said Bill Ellis. 'And you fellows time me to see if there is any difference.' Bill was rather suspicious, if the truth must be told.

With a 'one, two, three!' Bill threw his sled upon the hard-pressed snow, and started on the first trial-trip. There was no need of timing, the improvement was too manifest to be doubted for a moment.

'You're a brick, Johnny Eaton!' said Bill, slapping him cordially on the shoulder.

'That's so,' said the other boys with one accord.

Johnny did not say much in reply—the success of his experiment had been too great; but his comrades understood his silence and it was just as well.

Mrs. Eaton looked up anxiously, as he entered the house that night, then smiled as she saw his flushed, happy face.

'O, mother,' he began eagerly, 'such a grand time as I've had! Those fellows are just splendid and I thought they were awful prigs. I don't see how I ever made such a mistake;' then more gently—'your way of getting even is best.'

'Not mine,' said his mother—'Christ's way.'—*Congregationalist.*

The Little Runaways.

Down on a log by the old mill sat a small boy and girl. They had run away from their home, which was on the other side of the hill. Many a time had Jack and Katy heard the sound of the mill, and once or twice they had stood on the hill and cast their eyes down, and were just able to see the mill roof.

The very day they did this, Katy had said 'Jack, the next time mother goes to town, let you and I climb down the hill and go to the old mill. Then we can see what they are doing there, and how it is that they can grind up the wheat and corn and make flour.'

'But we must not tell mother,' said Jack, 'or she will not let us go, for once I asked her, and she said we must not think of such a thing, for a mill was not a safe place for a boy or girl to go to alone.'

'O, dear, what did you ask her for?' said Katy. 'You might have known she would have said 'No.' Now, if we go, and she finds it out, she will scold us and whip us, may be, and then we could have said, 'You never told us we must not go,' but now we can't say that'

'But you said that I might have known she would have said 'No,' said Jack, 'and isn't that just the same? I guess it would be best for us not to go, Katy, till she can take us to to the mill; she said she would some time.'

'It will be more fun to go alone,' said Kate, and we'll go next week when mother goes to town.'

Katy was older than Jack, and she could make him do pretty much as she chose; so when the day came, and Mrs. Merton went to town, Katy and Jack put on their hats, took hold of hands and began to climb down the hill.

It was not very easy work, for they did not know how to find the right path, and some places were quite steep, so that once Jack fell down, Katy fell too, and they both rolled a good way down. It scared them pretty well, but as they were not hurt, they got up, and kept on going down the hill, until at last they they could see quite plainly the door of the mill and the bridge in front of it.

'O! isn't it pretty!' said Jack; 'I see some ducks in the water; I am going to throw stones at them to see them duck under and splash about.'

'No, you must not do that,' said Katy 'or you will tumble in. You must do just as I say, or I will go back home now, and will not take you to see the mill.'

Jack said he would be good, and so the two got over the fence at the foot of the hill, and went across the road, and sat down on the log. They saw a man bring a bag of corn on his back, and enter the mill, and Katy and Jack went in behind him. They went about hand in hand, looking at everything, but most of all at the corn tumbling into the great funnels, and at the small end coming out flour fit for bread and cakes.

'I'm going to be a miller when I get big,' said Jack, 'it's more fun than driving stage.'

'Don't run about so,' said Katy; 'you will get lost; you must stay here with me.'

Just then Katy, who was near a window, saw a little girl going by, and she stood a moment to see her, and then she looked at the sky, and saw the sun was over the hill, and that it was high time to go home.

'Come, Jack, we must go now.'

She turned, but did not see him. She looked about; she ran this way and that; she called loudly, 'Jack! Jack!' and then burst into a cry so loud that the man who was near asked what was the matter.

'He can't be far,' said the man. But when on hunting no Jack was seen, the man run to a bin that was near by, which had just been filled with corn, and ran his hands down to the bottom of the bin.

Katy thought he acted very queer; but O! what a cry she gave when, out of the corn, the man drew up her brother Jack, looking as if he was dead.

Jack had crept into the empty bin to hide from Katy, and the corn had come down on his back so fast that he could not get up or utter a cry, and in a very short time, if the man had not found him, little Jack would surely have lost his life.

Poor Katy! She now felt how wrong she had been in leaving home. She did not know what to do, for Jack was so weak he could not climb the hill.

'I know your mother,' said the miller, 'and if you wait till I hitch up my horse, I will take over the hill in the wagon.'

Mrs. Merton had been out calling the children, and did not know what could have become of them until she saw the miller stop in front of her door and carry Jack into the house.

Katy took all the blame on herself.

'If I had minded Jack, we would not have gone,' said she. 'I'm sure, mother, I will try to obey you after this.'

'If little folks would only always think that mother knows best, how much trouble it would save them,' said Mrs. Merton. 'If Jack had died, you would all your life-long have blamed yourself.'

'I know it, mother,' said Katy, humbly 'I think it has taught me a lesson I will never forget.'

The Ethics of Church Building

We have not one word to say against elegant and costly churches, provided they be free and the poor are made welcome in them. We have no quarrel with the suggestion recently made in one of the secular papers, that costly churches thrown open to the poor are, in themselves, an acceptable sacrifice to God, and a means of dispensing at the same time religion and refinement.

The building of expensive temples, and the holding of them by close corporations of pew-holders, for the exclusive use of the rich, is quite another thing. There are many churches in this city whose cost was so great, whose debts are so large, and whose method of administration is so expensive that the average anual rent of a pew in them is enough to support a poor family for six months. Of course, none but the rich can attend such churches, and in most cases none but the rich are wanted in them. There is just one thing to be said about this policy of administering religion—namely, it is unchristian. It is lawful, no doubt; it is fashionable; it is beneficial to real estate in certain neighborhoods; but it contradicts the first principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ more squarely than they were ever contradicted by Thomas Paine or Octavus B. Frothingham. A Church in which the poor are not welcome and which they can not afford to attend has no right to the Christian name.

This is not affirming the essential wickedness of costly churches. It is only condemning the administration of churches, whether costly or cheap, in such a manner as to make them inaccessible to the poor. The Temple of Jerusalem cost more than the grandest of our cathedrals; and we suppose that the spirit which found expression in the erection of that structure might profitably find expression now in the building of stately and beautiful edifices for the worship of God, provided they are consecrated when they are built, to the *public* worship of God, and not to the exclusive use of a favored class of worshippers.

There are, however, ways of incurring expense in the building of churches that can not be justified on any theory, no matter what use may be made of them after they are built. Here is a congregation about to purchase ground for a house of worship. Two sites are offered them, equally convenient, equally desirable in all respects. One of these sites is upon a fashionable avenue, where the silly vanity of our modern plutocracy has ordained that the land shall be sold at enormous prices. A lot large enough for the church on this avenue will cost three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The other site is not two hundred yards distant; it is in all respects suitable for a church; there are no nuisances in the neighborhood and no prospect of any; and the same amount of land can be bought in this place for seventy-five thousand dollars Yet, just for the sake of building on the fashionable avenue, just for the sake of pandering to the parvenues who will not attend Church anywhere except on the fashionable avenue, the Church pays the enormous sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for its lot. Here is a quarter of a million of dollars sacrificed to style! Here is a Christian Church, at the bidding of snobs, burying in a hole in the ground enough money to build a hundred home missionary churches on the frontiers!

We do not object to beauty or elegance or costliness in church architecture; but we do insist that snobbishness is not one of the Christian graces.—*Independent.*

A CHRISTIAN'S AIM.—That is a spurious good which is good for the sake of reward. The child who speaks the truth for the sake of the praise of truth is not truthful. The man who is honest because honesty is the best policy, has not integrity in his heart. He who endeavors to be humble, and holy and perfect, in order to win heaven, has only a counterfeit religion. God for his own sake, goodness, because it is good, truth because it is lovely, this is the Christian's aim. The prize is only an incentive, inseparable from success, but not the aim itself.

NOTHING more impairs authority than a too frequent or indiscreet use of it If thunder itself was to be continual, it would excite no more terror than the noise of a mill.

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HIBERNIA
SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, held this day, a dividend at the rate of eight (8) per cent. per annum was declared ON ALL deposits, for the six months ending July 21st, 1873, payable immediately, and free from Federal Tax. EDWARD MARTIN, Secretary.
San Francisco, July 28th, 1873. sepl

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B. W. OWENS, San Francisco. E. MOORE, Stockton.
OWENS & MOORE,
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Of every description done in the best style.
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HYDRAULIC PIPES AND NOZZLES
FOR MINING PURPOSES,
IRON PIPE FURNISHED WITH FITTINGS,
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ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE FACTS OF THE World's Jubilee at Boston was that the Only Pianos used were the
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO'S,
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Also that the
PARLOR AND VESTRY ORGANS
....OF....
WOOD & CO.,
Which took the highest rank, were the selected ones. While all other pianos were discarded at the World's Jubilee, those of HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. were selected as the best, and the only ones used.
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Useful Information.

Passenger Trial Balance.

The number of passengers arriving at San Francisco in July, by way of sea, was 2,743, including 2,002 from China and Japan, 495 from Panama and 68 from Australia, while the number of departures by outward bound vessels was 808, including 365 to Panama, and 330 to China and Japan. There were no arrivals from Australia during the previous month, and all the passengers from that source now reach us by sailing vessels. The large fleet now hailing from Australia will doubtless bring us a considerable number. The passenger arrivals by sea in the same month last year were 3,317, of which 2,266 were from China and Japan, and the departures were 699, against 1,089 arrivals and 612 departures for July, 1871. The arrivals of through passengers by railroad for July were 3,397, and the departures 2,387, against 2,932 arrivals, and 1,885 departures for the same month in 1872, and 2,667 arrivals and 1,925 departures in the same month in 1871. The monthly arrivals and departures by both routes for the first seven months of the year have been as follows:

1873.	By Sea. Arrived.	By Sea. Departed.	By Overland. Arrived.	By Overland. Departed.
January	1,287	478	1,348	1,006
February	1,070	536	1,291	743
March	2,088	548	3,561	1,517
April	2,979	954	4,413	2,279
May	4,861	803	6,025	2,799
June	5,742	828	4,573	2,331
July	2,743	808	3,397	2,387
Totals	20,770	4,955	24,608	13,062
Same time 1872.	11,985	5,286	17,304	11,047
Same time 1871.	7,734	4,874	17,243	12,301
Same time 1870.	15,168	6,811	19,055	12,907

The arrivals and departures by both routes, show the following general aggregates:

Seven Months.	Arrived.	Departed.	Gain
1870	34,223	19,718	14,505
1871	24,977	17,175	7,802
1872	29,289	16,333	12,956
1873	45,378	18,017	27,361

The sea arrivals show large gains over previous years, due to the heavy importation of Chinese, with lessened departures. The passenger traffic by rail exhibits a similar state of things. The number of through passengers carried over the road in the first seven months in this year was 37,600, or 9,000 in excess of last year, and about 7,000 in excess of the corresponding period in the two previous years. The aggregate returns by both routes show a net gain in arrivals over departures, of 27,000. The number is without precedent for the same period in any previous years. Much of this gain is, of course, due to the cause already mentioned, though the gain by railroad is over 11,000. Many have been added to the population of the State at other points than San Francisco.—*Bulletin.*

Another Excavator.

The San José *Mercury* gives the following description of the machine invented by William C. Bennett, of Santa Clara, for excavating canals and ditches: It consists of a square frame, like a header frame, and a plow attached to one side of the frame, and a large wheel arranged with trapdoors on the outer edge of the wheel to receive the dirt from the plow, and to discharge the same on the opposite side of the plow. This wheel is balanced like a mill-stone, on a pivot, with a shaft through it one-half the length of the diameter of the wheel, fixed on an incline of about thirty-five degrees, with the lower edge of the wheel so near the plow as to receive the dirt from it. The above described elevating wheel is driven by a three-foot wheel that is directly under the elevating wheel. The machines can be made of different sizes, so as to throw the dirt from six to twenty-four feet from the plow, and so constructed as to throw up the dirt one-third the diameter of the wheel. The benefit of this wheel as an elevator is, that it overcomes friction, and is as superior to common Draper elevators as a wagon is superior to a drag. A machine to throw the dirt twelve or fifteen feet will ordinarily require about twelve horses and one man to drive, and one man to manage the machine. The machine is so constructed that the man who manages it can raise and lower the plow, and throw it in and out of gear, and guide the plow whlle in motion. The machine is calculated to do the work of six horses on a single plow, and twenty-five scrapers with a pair of horses and a man to each scraper; or one hundred and twenty five men with shovels.

Report of the Park Commissioners.

On Wednesday last, the San Francisco Park Commissioners filed their report of operations for the year ending June 30, 1873. We make the following extracts:

The work of improvement at the Park was prosecuted with vigor during the Fall and Winter of 1872. About two acres of the valley selected for the permanent nursery were graded, shaped and covered with rich soil. The grading of the Lawn Valley was nearly completed, and a sub-layer of clay soil placed thereon. About 20,000 young trees, mostly of evergreen varieties, which had been raised at the old nursery, were planted out in the grounds. The nursery houses and appurtenances were moved from the old to the new grounds. The avenue drive and the North Ridge, and portions of the main drive in the Park, were trimmed up with a dressing of fine rock and again rolled into condition. Several of the graded and trimmed banks were seeded to grass, as well as one or two small beds at the edge of the proposed lawn. About 6,000 feet of 4½-inch wrought iron water pipe were laid, and a number of hydrants set. Various experiments were made, with a view to establishing the feasibility and probable cost of reclaiming the sandy portion of the reservation, which have in the main resulted most favorably, but concerning which this Board will have the honor of submitting a full report at the end of the present year.

The depleted state of the "Park Improvement Fund" rendered it imperative that all operations but those necessary for the maintenance of the grounds should be stopped during the present summer. The entire force now employed by this Board numbers 31 individuals, at an aggregate expense of about $2,200 per month. It is to be regreted that the approaching rainy season must, for the want of money, be allowed to pass without any marked advance toward the reclamation of the sands and completion of the Park. It is thought that on the strength of the expression of a favorable opinion, embodied in some resolution by your honorable body, the Park Commissioners might obtain a temporary loan with which to push forward this work from some public-spirited capitalists, who could scarcely fail to notice the loss of the next autumn's opportunity is the loss of an entire year.

The Board of Park Commissioners is composed of E. L. Sullivan President, C. F. McDermot and S. F. Butterworth. Wm. H. Hall is Superintendent and John F. Fleming is Secretary.

The total receipts of the Commission since its organization amount to $216,503,46; disbursments, $192,811,15.

In the Probate Court of this city, it was lately decided that a step-son is not a relation to the second husband of his mother, and will not suceed to her rights in the husband's estate, under Section 1310 of our Civil Code.

The Comstock Mines.

From the Gold Hill *News* of the 11th of Aug., we clip the following abstract of the proceeds of the mines of Story County, Nevada, for the quarter ending June 30, 1873:

Name of Owners.	No. Tons Extracted.	Gross Yield or Value.	Net Yield.	Amount of Tax.
Belcher Mine	48,020	$3,599,891 02	$2,105,574 55	$30,083 62
Bullion Mine	100	848 10	848 10	12 97
Crown Point	35,127	2,721,447 80	1,912,650 49	28,689 75
Caledonia	4,202	38,281 09	3,838 11	57 42
Chollar-Potosi	6,345	113,432 40	22,686 48	340 40
Empire, by C. C. Stevenson	3,375	43,875 00	8,777 00	131 62
Hale & Norcross	7,187	100,472 57	32,094 51	481 42
Justice	1,327	9,327 79	922 78	13 99
Savage	821	13,572 40	2,714 48	40 72
Sierra Nevada	5,316	33,469 84	3,346 98	50 20
Succor	1,500	4,500 00	450 00	6 75
Silver Hill	4,245	59,363 00	11,872 00	178 09
Woodville	1,878	34,333 91	6,866 78	103 00
TAILINGS.				
Union Mill and Mining Co.	100	2,600 00	1,300 00	19 50
George Jennings	11,340	1,000 00	200 00	3 00
Banks & Bowie		109,103 23	10,910 32	163 65
Total	130,883	$6,945,518 75	$4,024,287 29	$60,364 30

By this showing, it will be seen that 13 mines have produced in three months, 130,883 tons of ore, worth $6,945,518.75, or at the rate of over $27,000,000 per annum; Belcher alone yielding at the rate of over $14,000,000 per year, and Crown Point at the rate of over $10,000,000.

This is a wonderful showing, and when we recollect that the yield for years has been enormous, we are struck with the immense wealth that has been extracted from the mines of Storey County. As shown by a table published in our last issue, the Comstock has yielded since its discovery up to the commencement of the current year, $144,600,000. Of this amount, over $33,000,000 have been disbursed in dividends to the stockholders. No other vein of precious metal in the world has ever yielded like that amount in the same length of time, or paid so large a net profit. Nearly $9,000,000 have been disbursed during the current year by Crown Point and Belcher mines—a sum equal to the total gross yield of many of the leading mines of the world.—*Coast Review.*

Bear River Tunnel and Fluming Co.

This Company, says the Nevada *Transcript*, has now about completed arrangements for the gigantic operations mentioned by us some time ago. The project is to pierce the ridge between the American river and Bear river, with a tunnel through which the accumulating trailings in Bear river and its tributaries, as far up as Steep Hollow and Greenhorn, may be worked. The engineer of the Company, who has made a careful investigation and full report, gives the following examples of what has been accomplished in working this ground:

"In 1866 there was cleaned up, along 500 feet of the Greenwell claim, on Birdseye creek, this being the extent to which the bed-rock could then be freed of tailings, the sum of $96,000, $42,000 of which consisted of net profits. The main items of the expense were labor and water, then much higher than at present, the latter costing nearly twice as much as it now does. This sum was extracted from the tailings alone, none of the original gravel having been left here; in fact, the bed-rock itself had before been cleaned up and closely creviced. Birdseye creek is a small and rapid stream, and even now contains but an inconsiderable body of tailings at the point where this was done, nearly three-fourths of a mile above its junction with Steep Hollow. At that time, there was not a third of the tailings in this creek that have since been lodged and are now laying there, and none of which, except the small quantity mentioned, has ever been subject to a second washing. In 1865 a short line of sluices was laid in the Kissell claim, near the lower end of Missouri Cañon. After a few feet of the surface had been washed off by ground-sluicing, the tailings were shoveled into and run through this short string of boxes, and yielded at the rate of $185 per day, a force of ten men being employed. The gravel washed here lay forty feet above the bottom of the canyon, and was therefore a much poorer quality than that underneath. A similar aparatus was about the same time set to work in this canyon, at a point a little higher up; but a freshet occurring while operations were in progress, the sluice, charged with over $7,000, was covered up so suddenly, and to such a depth, that neither the structure itself nor its contents could be saved, nor have either since been exhumed from their slimy bed. More recently, three hnndred feet of the tailings along Arkansas Canyon cleared up, to a width of twenty and to a depth of eighteen feet, yielded within a trifle of $7,000—$5,300 clear of expenses. Examples to the same purpose might be indefinitely multiplied, the instances cited being sufficient to illustrate a class of facts numerous and patent in this section of the mines."

Brazilian Gold Mining.

The gold bearing districts of this country consist of granite and gneiss, overlaid by micaceous and talcose slates, interlaced by thick quartz rocks, and bands of specular and magnetic oxides of iron.

The auriferous bed which appears to influence the productive character of the lodes is called "Jacotinga," and varies in width from six the thirty feet, it is composed of sandy iron glance, earthy magnetic iron, brownish quartz, talc and earthy maganese.

The general direction of the lodes, is about east and west, and they maintain, whatever their mineral character, an exact parallelism with the chains of mountains in which they occur. Their size and width is generally from two to eight feet; the richest layers seldom exceed six inches, and are often less than an inch. Quartz and quartzite slates form, in some cases, a great part of the deposit 120 fathoms from the surface, common magnetic, and while iron pyrites prevail at greater depths, and arsenical pyrites also abounds. Isolaied masses of yellow copper ore (copper pyritee) occur at intervals, but they are neither large nor numerous.

The following table, taken from the reports of the St. John del Gold Mining Co., will show the essay contents of the ore, and actual amounts yielded bp the stamp mills, in which the ore is worked.

	DATE	Assay per ton grains.	Act. yield gains.
7 Months,	1855	431020	217321.
April,	1856	318645	193721.
July,	"	315768	190113.
February,	1857	318756	182754.
March,	"	315564	172740.
August,	1858	318700	168922.
December,	"	314108	173514.
April,	1859	314440	169641.
January,	1860	424381	261333.
February,	"	405458	272552.
March,	"	405956	300955.
August,	"	424159	290925.
Whole year,	"	433565	292976.

Although some of these discrepant results may have been effected by occasional modifications in the pricee of reduction, they chiefly depend on the greater or lesser ease with which gold is freed from the various ingredients of its matrix in different parts of the mine.

The following table contrasts assays of ore prepared for the stamps with the proceeds of its reduction:

Years.	Assays grains per tons.	Proc. grns. per ton.	Loss per cent.
1855	431.02	220.21	48.92.
1856	326.50	194.76	40.35.
1857	288.00	164.33	42.94.
1858	210.78	175.40	44.53.
1859	359.64	215.84	32.98.
1860	433.56	293.08	32.41.

Since monthly assays of ore prepared for the stamps, were established in 1855, the loss of gold during reduction has been diminished from 48.92 to 32.41 per cent being 16.51 per cent, a difference which now affords a profit from ores that formerly could only have been wrought at a loss. Meanwhile the mine was deepened from 116·6 to 142·8 fothoms.

The results of operations at the Morro Vellio mine during the year 1861 were:

Crude ore broken in mine, tons,	46612·20.
Rubbish rejected, tons,	24033·60.
Ore stamped, tons,	71902·40.
Grains, per ton of ore,	383.990.
Quantity extracted, lb Troy,	5,050.907.
From 19th of March, 1862, 5,200,689 lb Troy of gold were obtained, which realized	£212,813.
The expenses for the year ending May 31, 1862, were	116,044.
	£96,769.

In American coin qualing .....$470,340.09.

—*Mining Review.*

There are two branches of statistical information which may be taken as a fair index of the increase of the business and the wealth of the country. One is, the earning of the leading railroads of the country, which for the last twelve months have shown a progressive and substantial gain over the preceding year; and the other is the rapid growth of tonnage on the northern chain of lakes. The great question of the day is, cheap transportation between the East and West, the manufacturing and agricultural sections of the country; and as a part of this question, the fact that water communication is much cheaper than transportation by rail. is an important consideration. In 1845, the whole lake tonnage was but 76,000 tons; in 1854, it was 237,830 tons; in 1862 it was 412,127 tons; in 1872 it was 717,219, and this year it aggregates 800,000 tons—and this in spite of our long winters and the increase in railroad facilities. What emphasizes these figures is the fact, that the prominent thought of the great agricultural area of our country (the Northwest) to-day is, how to get, at reasonable rates, its produce to market. With all our roads and vessels we are behind the necessities of the case. If this impugns our sagacity or our honesty, it also proves the rapid growth of the country and the enormous development of its resources.

The Custom-house collections for duties on imports, for the month of June and for the first six months of the year, compare as follows:

	June.	Six Months.
1866	$553,084	$3,603,881
1867	573,672	3,589,291
1868	652,202	4,028,522
1869	675,052	3,740,747
1870	800,428	3,998,640
1871	616,644	3,448,105
1872	480,839	3,906,912
1873	726,642	3,778,059

The June receipts show unusually large withdrawals of goods from bond, though the aggregate for the six months exhibits a decrease of $128,000. The collections for the fiscal year ending June 30th compare as follows:

	1871-72.	1872-73.
July	$668,796	$764,931
August	703,524	974,791
September	801,560	721,723
October	715,238	717,247
November	502,292	571,354
December	549,797	527,523
January	497,010	544,624
February	742,930	580,404
March	759,641	815,731
April	722,641	517,167
May	703,851	593,481
June	480,839	726,642
Totals	$7,848,119	$8,055,618

Notwithstanding the removal of duty from Tea and Coffee—which went into effect July 1, 1872, by which considerable revenue was lost to the Government—the aggregate receipts show an increase of $207,000, indicating large gains from other articles of import.

It is well known that nearly 70 per cent. of the import trade of the United States is through the port of New York, while it is probably equally well known that one-third of the imports at that port is classed as Dry Goods. Hence the degree of importance attached to the annexed statistics, which we take from the *Journal of Commerce*, showing the imports of Dry Goods at New York for the fiscal year ending June 30th:

1850-51	$64,613,700	1862-63	$61,963,000
1851-52	57,221,100	1863-64	83,235,000
1852-53	79,192,500	1864-65	49,853,900
1853-54	92,389,600	1865-66	137,055,800
1854-55	62,918,400	1866-67	103,407,300
1855-56	85,898,700	1867-68	77,254,200
1856-57	92,669,100	1868-69	92,499,800
1857-58	67,317,700	1869-70	96,414,300
1858-59	93,549,100	1870-71	126,123,200
1859-60	107,843,200	1871-72	139,903,900
1860-61	83,310,300	1872-73	125,086,700
1861-62	38,155,700		

Up to the first day of last January, the imports were largely in excess of the same time in the previous year; but during the past six months there has been a marked decrease, consequent on previous overstock, in connection with the unsatisfactory condition of the trade, incident to heavy supplies and lively competition. It is noteworthy that during the past twenty-three years our imports of Dry Goods have only six times exceeded $100,000,000, and chiefly since 1865. While the amount for the past year was nearly $15,000,000 less than for 1871-72, the total for the three years ending June 30th is $391,100,000, or $31,000,000 in excess of the four previous years. Of the $125,000,000 of Dry Goods imported last year, $40,241,000 was for manufactures of Wool, $27,509,000 for manufactures of Cotton, $30,170,000 for manufactures of Silk, $17,657,000 for manufactures of Flax, and $9,510,000 for miscellaneous descriptions. Included under the last-named class is a variety of luxuries not essential to comfort, and sometimes injurious to health. The money paid for these is from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 less than for the two previous years. The value of the Silk manufactures is also $6,000,000 less than the aver. age of the two previous years.

The annual meeting of the Chollar-Potosi Mining Company was held on the 14th of July, resulting in the election of the old officers.

The Secretary's report presents the following financial exhibit for the fiscal year:

RECEIPTS.

Proceeds of bullion sold	$685,72½
Assessment No. 4	140,00
Miscellaneous	5,48
Total receipts	$831,212
Cash per last statement	174,149
Total	$1,005,361

DISBURSEMENTS.

Working ores	$483,255
Labor	198,853
Timber and Lumber	57,305
Machinery and materials	43,726
Hardware	16,637
Wood and Coal	12,780
Candles and Oil	3,973
Freight charges	11,272
Discount and assaying	10,891
Office expenses	8,841
Water	6,600
Taxes	4,427
Legal expenses	6,106
Miscellaneous	7,302
Total disbursements	$871,968
Cash on hand	133,393
Total	$1,005,361

The average cost of working the 44,050 tons ore crushed during the year was $15.62 per ton.

Alleged Land Jumping

In the Fourth District Court yesterday, Charles Balez commenced suit against Socrates Huff. The plaintiff alleges that after his settlement upon the south-east quarter of section twenty-four in township three south, range two east, of the Mount Diablo base, situated in Alameda County, and after the filing of his declaratory statement, the defendant having full knowledge of such settlement and his right to the land, fraudulently filed an application in the office of the Register and Receiver in the name of the State of California, but for the use of himself, to enter upon the land. Balez charges that Huff unlawfully procured to be issued to him a patent for the land. That all of the acts by means of which he obtained the patent, have been done with full knowledge of the prior right of the plaintiff to the land, and with the deliberate purpose of depriving him of it. Balez prays for an injunction restraining the defendant from disposing of the land, and that Huff be compelled to convey to him the legal title to the land.—*Call, August* 21.

P. M. BOWEN, BOWEN BROTHERS, C. E. BOWEN.

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AND

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It will do double the amount of work.
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POSTAGE—The annual postage of THE PACIFIC to any place within the United States is twenty cents, payable by the subscriber at his Post-office.

THE PACIFIC is published every THURSDAY MORNING at the office of BACON & CO., cor Clay and Sansome Sts., up stairs, for the following named Trustees:

W. N. HAWLEY, L. P. FISHER,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

All communications designed for publication in THE PACIFIC should be addressed to the "Editors of THE PACIFIC." Letters on business should be sent to C. A. KLOSE, Box 2348.

Publication office Cor. Clay and Sansome.

Setting Out Trees by the Roadside.

The growth of timber to take the place of our rapidly disappearing forests, has led farmers in some sections to set out trees. While it may not be convenient or desirable for all to adopt this plan, every one can set trees by the roadside along his own land. There are many advantages to be derived from them, which can be seen at once to more than pay for the trouble. They beautify the premises, and give a better appearance to the landscape. And if the trees are Maple, which is one of the best and most easily raised, when grown they will furnish a large yield of maple sugar. If Butternut or Walnut, the nuts are in a measure a comprehension for the labor of setting them out. There is to be in the future such a demand for wood, that it will not answer to cut down and not replace in some way. In Baden and in other German states, as well as in some of the departments of France, the law obliges a person to plant a tree in the place of every one cut down. In this way, miles of rows of shade-trees line the roads, making pleasant shaded walks through all the towns and villages. It is a fact not generally known, that trees increase their wood-making capacity in about the ratio, as the square of the number of years indicating their age. The third year they make nine times, the fifth year twenty-five times, and the tenth one hundred times the amount of wood they make the first year. The trees grow more rapidly as they grow older, and we cannot afford to cut them down until they get their growth.

Some towns in this section have already formed associations for beautifying their localities by planning parks and setting out trees by the roadside. If this is not done, individuals can, with but little trouble, and without expense, procure trees and set out in front of their own lands, and stimulate their neighbors to do the same, so as to make a uniform and continuous line of shade-trees along the roadside.—*New England Home*

Grain at Oakland Wharf.

A correspondent of the *Alta* writes: It will pay any one, whether he be a resident of this city or a visitor to this country, to take a trip over to Oakland wharf and spend an hour looking at the piles and movement of wheat. He may thereby have his mind opened to a faint conception of the immensity of our products. Since July first there have been fourteen vessels loaded at and dispatched from this wharf, some few of which were freighted with barley, the remainder with wheat. There are now two vessels in the slip, both constructed of iron. One is the ship "River Lune," 1,126 tons, now unloading railroad iron, which will take a cargo of wheat for Liverpool; the other is the bark "Mendoza," loading with barley for New Zealand. We believe this shipping of barley by the cargo to New Zealand is quite a new feature in our commercial transactions.

In the large warehouse is a pile of sacks of grain 620 feet long, 30 feet wide, and fifteen sacks high. On the wharf near by, is a pile 250 feet long, 30 feet wide and 15 sacks high. In addition there is a line of cars nearly a mile long, loaded with sacks of grain—waiting for room to place their freight.

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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.—No family should be without some efficacious remedy for the cure of affections so universally prevalent as coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping-cough and croup—some remedy, too, which can be relied upon as safe, sure and certain. DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY combines the *desiderata*.

A GRAND VICTORY OVER EVERY COMPETITOR IN THE WORLD.—We see by a recent cable dispatch from Vienna, that the famous Mason & Hamlin Organ has overwhelmingly defeated exery organ exhibited, and carried off the first Grand Prize at the Vienna Exposition. We have long ago regarded the Mason & Hamlin Organ as superior to any other reed instrument manufactured either in Europe or America, and can only feel proud in having our judgment endorsed by that of the most competent and eminent judges at the late World's Exposition.

The engagement of Mr. I. W. Taber at Morse's Art Gallery, 417 Montgomery street, has created quite a sensation. The enterprise and liberality of Mr. Morse in procuring the best artists without regard to expense, is being rewarded by an immense increase of patronage. There are, in fact, few galleries in America where the photographs of so many distinguished men and beautiful ladies can be seen as at Morse's. The reputation of this gallery has extended over the Atlantic States, and tourists of note always make it a point to call and have their pictures taken.

COLGATE'S SOAPS.—In another column will be found an advertisement of these famous Toilet Soap makers. It is hardly necessary for us to recommend the quality, perfume, and style of these Soaps, as they are generally recognized as being the best of American manufacture. A trial cannot fail to satisfy all of their merit. This Soap is extensively used in California, and the demand is steadily increasing. J. G. Hodge & Co., corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets, are the agents for Colgate's manufactures; and our friend Louis H. Bonestell is the efficient and courteous manager of the concern.

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COMMENCING

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7.30 A. M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento — making close connection at Napa with stages for Sonoma.

12.00 NOON (Sundays excepted) Stockton Stmr (from Bdwy Wharf), touching at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia and landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (daily)—Overland Emigrant Train. (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.10, 9.20, 10.10 and 11.20 A. M., 12.10, 1.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.15, 6.30, 8.15, 9.20, and *11.30 P. M. (9.20, 11.20 and 3.00 to Oakland only.)

LEAVE BROOKLYN, (for San Francisco) *5.30, 6.40, 7.50, 9.00 and 11.00 A. M.; 1.30, 2.40, 4.55, 6.10, 7.55 and 10.10 P. M.

LEAVE OAKLAND, *5.40, 6,50, 8.00, 9.10, 10.00 and 11.10 A. M.; 12.00, 1.40, 2.50, 3,50 5.05, 6.20, 8.05, and 10.20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, 7.20, 9.00 and 11.15 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 P. M. (7.20, 11.15 and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only.)

LEAVE HAYWARDS, (for San Francisco) *4.30, 7.00 and 10.45 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

LEAVE FRUIT VALE, *5.25, 7.35, 9.00 and 11.20 A. M., 1.30, 4.05 and 5.30 P. M. *Except Sundays.

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DEPOSITS RECEIVED EITHER IN GOLD, SILVER or CURRENCY and paid in kind, ON DEMAND, with SIX per cent. interest.

Term Deposits one per cent. per month.

Deposits are not loaned but used exclusively in dealing (buying and selling) Government, State, City and County Bonds, Currency, Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion.

No Entry Fee or charge for Bank Book.

W. S. THOMPSON, President.
J. CROCKES, Secretary.

10oct

Commercial.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1873.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

Legal Tenders are quotable at 86¼ buying and 86¾ selling.

DUTIES.—Custom Dues are payable in gold coin only. Discriminating duties attaches on all importations in vessels not exempt from the discriminating duty. Unclaimed goods in store are subject to sale by auction at the expiration of one year. The standard ton is 2,240 lbs.

Bread—
DUTY 20 PER CENT. AD. VAL.
Pilot ₱ lb — 5 @ — 6
Medium — 4½ @ — —
Ship — 3½ @ — —
Crackers in tins — 8 @ — 9
Soda Biscuit — 4½ @ — 6
Cakes in tins — 8 @ — 10

Candles—
DUTY: On Stearine and Adamantine 5c ₱ lb. Sperm, Paraffine and Wax, pure or mixed, 8c; all others 2½c.
Sperm, ₱ lb — 34 @ — 35
Paraffine — 32 @ — 33
Adamantine — 13 @ — 17
do California — 13 @ — 16½
Grant's — 17½ @ — —
Gross & Co. — 17½ @ — 19
Harkness' Wax — 20 @ — —

Cement, etc.—
Rosendale — 3 — @ 3 50
California — 3 50 @ — —
Plaster, Cal'd — 4 — @ 4 —

Coal—
DUTY: Bituminous 75c, on Slack or Slum 40c.
Australian — 10 00 @ — —
Bellingham Bay — 8 50 @ — —
Cumberland cks — 20 — @ 21 —
do bulk — 18 — @ — —
Cannel — 14 — @ 15 —
Coos Bay — 10 — @ — —
Lehigh — 14 — @ 15 —
Liverpool — 10 — @ 11 —
West Hartley — 12 — @ 13 —
Seattle — 10 — @ — —
Vancouver Island — 12 @ 12 50

Coffee—(Free.)
Ceylon — 19 @ — —
Costa Rica — 18 @ — 20
Guatamala — 17 @ — 19
Java O G ₱ lb — 22 @ — 23
Kona, green — 18 @ — —
Manila — 19 @ — 20
Rio — — @ — 19

Cordage—
DUTY: Tarred, 3c ₱ lb. Untarred Manilla 2½c, and others untarred 3½ ₱ lb.
Manila, Cal — 16 @ — 17
Tarred Cordage — 13 @ — 13½
Bale Rope — 16 @ — 17
Flax Rope — 15½ @ — 16
Cotton Twine — 35 @ — 37½

Dry Goods—
DOMESTIC.
Drills, bro. 30 in — 15½ @ — 16
Sheetings, br'n Stand'd 36 in. — 13 @ — 14
Shirting br 30 in — 9 @ — 11
Cotton Flannel heavy — 22 @ — 32
Cottonades — 25 @ — 50
De'ms heavy 28 inch — 18 @ — 28
Hickory stripes heavy 28 inch — 14 @ — 20
Print's, Merm'c & Cochecos. — 11½ @ — 12½
Ticks, heavy 36 in — 18 @ — 30
Cotton Duck 1 @ 10 — 48 @ — 60
Kentucky J'ns — 16 @ — 37½
FOREIGN.
Drills, blue 25 inch — 20 @ — 40
Hickory Stripes 26 inch — 12½ @ — 18
Cottonades 26 inch — 25 @ — 40
Denims. 26 inch — 12 @ — 14
Table Damasks bleached Union, 7-4 @ 8-4 — 50 @ — 75
Diaper, Russia — — @ — 25
Burlaps, 36 inch — 11½ @ — —
Print, 32 inch English — 18 @ — 21
Sheetings br 36 inch — 13 @ — 14
Flax Canvas, English No. 1 to 0, ₱ bolt — 9 — @ 14 —

Flour—
Alviso Mills — 5 25 @ 6 25
Commercial Mills — 5 25 @ 6 25
Golden Gate — 5 — @ 6 50
Santa Clara Mills — 5 — @ 6 50
Oregon — 5 — @ 6 25

Fish—
Sardines, half box — 3 75 @ 3 80
Sardines, qr box — 2 35 @ 2 40
Cod, dry, ₱ lb — 5 @ — 8
do Eastern — 8 @ — 9
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb — 3 @ — —
Do smoked — 7 @ — 7½
Mackerel No. 1 ₱ hf bbl — 9 — @ 10 50
Do No. 1, ₱ kitt — 2 25 @ 2 50

Fruits and Preserves—
DUTY: Prunes ₱ lb 1c; Plums, 2½c; Dates, 1c; Currants, 1c; Figs, 1½c; Raisins, all, 2½c, Green, Ripe or Dried, not specified, 10 ₱ cent ad val; preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses, 35 ₱ cent. ad val. Prepared vegetables, meats, fish, poultry, etc., 35 ₱ cent. ad val. Walnuts, 3c ₱ lb.
Apples, dried — 6 @ — 7½
Peaches, dried — 8 @ — 9
Figs, Smyrna — 12½ @ — 15
Prunes, Hunga — 11 @ — 11½
Raisins, Layer, ₱ box — 3 — @ 4 —
Currants, Z'te — 10 @ — 11
Citron — 43 @ — 45
Almonds, Marseilles, ₱ lb — 18 @ — 20
Almonds Lanc — 22 @ — 25
Chili Walnuts — — @ — 12
Peanuts, California — 3 @ — 4
Ginger, Preserved, ₱ case — — @ 5 50
Ass. Pie Fruit. qts Am. — 3 — @ 3 25
Cranberries ₱ gall — 50 @ — 60
Currant Jelly, 2-lb tins — 4 25 @ 5 —
Honey, 2-lb tins — 3 75 @ 4 25
Green Corn — 3 — @ 3 25
Green Peas — 3 — @ 3 50
Oysters — 2 50 @ 3 25
Clams — 3 50 @ 3 75
Lobsters, 2-lb tins — 3 50 @ 3 75
Turkey, 2-lb tins — 4 50 @ 4 75
Chicken — 4 50 @ 4 75
Gherkins, qts — 2 25 @ 2 50
Cucumbers kgs, ₱ gall — 40 @ — 42½

Grain—
Wheat, California — 2 05 @ 2 15
Barley, Brewing — 1 35 @ 1 40
Oats — 1 60 @ 1 80
Corn, White — 1 30 @ 1 35
Beans, Bayos — 2 50 @ 2 75
Do, white — 3 25 @ 3 50

Gunny Bags—
DUTY: Valued at less than 7c ₱ sq yd, 1½c ₱ lb; over 7c ₱ sq yd, 2½c.
In bales, each — — @ — 14½

Gunpowder—
DUTY: Valued at 20c ₱ lb, 6c ₱ lb, and 20 ₱ cent. ad val; over 20c. 10c. ₱ lb, and 20 ₱ cent. ad val.
California Blasting — — @ 3 —
Dupont's Blasting, iron kegs — — @ 3 —
Hazard do do — — @ 3 —
Canisters
Hazard K R P ₱ lb — — @ — 50
Do Am. Sporting — — @ — 75
Dupont F F F G — — @ — 50
Do Eagle Duck — — @ — 70
Do Dim Grain — — @ 1 —

Hay—
California, ₱ ton — 10 50 @ 15 —

Hides.—(Free.)
Dry, ₱ lb — 16 @ — 17
Green salted — 8 @ — 8½

Hops—
DUTY: 5 cts ₱ lb.
California, 1871 — 35 @ — 40
Do 1872 — 45 @ — 50

Lime—
California — 2 — @ 2 25

Lumber—
DUTY: Timber squared, 1c ₱ cubic foot. Sawed Boards, Planks, Deals and other Lumber of Hemlock, Whitewood, Sycamore and Basswood, $1 ₱ M, board measure, all other Wood and Sawed Lumber, 50c ₱ M; Hubs, Posts, Last Blocks Wagon Blocks, Oarand Heading Blocks etc., 20 ₱ cent.; Pickets and Palings, 20 ₱ cent.; Laths, 15c ₱ M; Shingles 35c ₱ M; Pine Clapboards, $1 50 ₱ M.
Humboldt, assorted, ₱ M — 20 — @ 39 —
Puget Sound do — — — @ 25 —
Redwood Boards — 20 — @ 22 50
Redwood Floor — 30 — @ 32 50
Do Fencing — 20 — @ — —
Pt. Orf'd Cedar — 40 — @ 42 50
Eastern Lumber — 70 — @ 75 —
Do Oak, Hickory and Ash Plank — 75 — @ 85 —
Shingles — 3 — @ 3 50
Laths, California — 3 — @ 3 25

Matches
DUTY: 35 ₱ cent.
Parlor — — @ 3 25
California — — @ 2 00

Matting
DUTY: 30 ₱ cent.
China 4-4 cargo — 5 50 @ 6 00
China 5-4 cargo — 5 50 @ 6 —
China 6-4 cargo — 6 — @ 7 —
Soda Biscuit — 7 — @ 7 50
China 4-4 contract — 7 — @ 7 50
China 5-4 contract — 10 — @ — —
China 6-4 contract — 11 — @ — —

Molasses and Syrups—
DUTY: On Molasses, 5c ₱ gall.
Molasses, Hawaiian — 22½ @ — 27½
Syrup, Eastern, 5 gal kegs — 60 @ — 65
San Francisco, 5 gal kegs — 60 @ — —
Do hf bbls — 55 @ — —
Do bbls — 52½ @ — —

Naval Stores—
DUTY: Oakum, free; other kinds, 20 ₱ cent. Anchors, $2 25 ₱ 100 lbs; Chain Cables, $2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.
Pitch ₱ bbl — 7 — @ 8 —
Tar ₱ bbl — 7 — @ 8 —
Rosin ₱ bbl — 7 — @ 7 75
Oakum, Navy, ₱ bale of 50 lbs — 4 — @ 4 50
Anchors ₱ lb — 8 @ — 8½
Chains and Cables ₱ lb — 7 @ — 7½

Metals—
IRON—DUTY: Pig $7 ₱ ton; Railroad 70c ₱ 100 lbs; Bar, 1 @ 1½c ₱ lb; Sheet, polished, 3c ₱ lb, common, 1½ @ 1¾c ₱ lb; Plate, 1½c ₱ lb; Pipe, 1½, Galvanized, 2½c.
Scotch and English Pig — 52 50 @ — 55
Refined Bar, good assortment, ₱ lb — 5 @ — 5½
Boiler, 1 @ 4 — 5½ @ — 6
Plate, No, 5 @ 10 — 6½ @ — 6¾
Sheet, 10 @ 13 — 6½ @ — 7
COPPER—DUTY: Sheathing, 45 ₱ cent.; Pig and Bar 5c ₱ lb.
Braziers — 35 @ — 38
Sheathing ₱ lb — 38 @ — —
Composition Nails — 24 @ — —
TIN PLATES—DUTY: 15 ₱ cent. ad val.
Plates, charcoal IX ₱ box — 14 50 @ 15 —
Plates, IC Charcoal — 13 50 @ 14 —
Roofing Plates — 13 — @ 13 50
Banca Tin Slabs ₱ lb — 35 @ — 36
STEEL.
English Cast Steel ₱ lb — 16 @ — 17
QUICKSILVER.
Per lb — 95 — @ — —
LEAD.
Pig ₱ lb — 5¾ @ — 6
Sheet — 9 @ — —
Pipe — 8½ @ — —
Bar — 6½ @ — 7
ZINC.
Sheet ₱ lb — 9½ @ — 10

Oil—
DUTY: Sperm, Whale, and other Fish Oils of foreign Fisheries, Neats foot, 20 ₱ cent; Hempseed, Rapeseed, Flaxseed and Linseed, 30c ₱ gall; Kerosene, crude, 15 cts ₱ gall; refined, 40 cts ₱ gall; Olive, not salad, 25c ₱ gall; Salad, $1 ₱ gall; Palm, free.
Cocoa Nut — — @ — 60
Olive Plagniol — 4 75 @ 5 50
Linseed — 1 05 @ 1 10
China Nut in cans — 70 @ — 80
Sperm, crude — 1 40 @ 1 50
Whale — 40 @ — 42½
Polar, crude — 65 @ — 70
Lard — 95 @ 1 —
Coal, Refined Petroleum — 35 @ — 36
Devoe's Brilliant — 40 @ — 42
Long Island — 37 @ — 40

Poultry—
Hens and Roosters — 7 50 @ 8 50
Spring Chickens — 3 — @ 4 —
Ducks, tame — 5 — @ 7 50
Geese, tame, ₱ pair — 2 — @ 2 50
Turkeys, ₱ lb — 22 @ — 24
Dressed Turkeys, ₱ lb — 20 @ — 22
Hare — 2 00 @ 2 50
Doves, ₱ doz — 50 @ — 75
Venison — 12½ @ — —

Cattle—
Beef — 4 @ — 7
Mutton — — @ — 8
Calves, ₱ lb — 5 @ — 7
Hogs on foot — 5 @ — 7½
Hogs dressed, ₱ lb — 9 @ — 10

Provisions—
Beef, Family Mess, hf bbl — 9 — @ 10 —
Pork, X clear, ₱ bbl — 19 — @ 20 —
Hams, Sugar — 14 @ 15 —
Bacon, domestic — 13 @ — 14
Lard 10 lb tins — 10½ @ — 12
Butter, Overland — 15 @ — 22½
Butter, California — 25 @ — 32½
Butter, Oregon — 18 @ — 20
Cheese — 8 @ — 14
Eggs, fresh — 42½ @ — 45
" Oregon — 27 @ — 28

Potatoes—
DUTY: 25 cents per bushel.
California, ₱ 100 lb — 75 @ — 90
Sweet — 87 @ 1 —

Rice—
DUTY: Cleaned, 2½c ₱ lb; uncleaned 2c.
China — 5¾ @ — 6½
Hawaiian — 6 @ — 8
Carolina — 10 @ — 11

Soap—
Castile, ₱ lb — 10 @ — 12
Chemical Olive — 7 @ — 9
California Pale — 5 @ — 6
Standard California — 7 @ — 9

Starch—
DUTY: 20 ₱ cent., and 1c ₱ lb.
Glenfield, P't — 16 @ — —
Kingsford's — 9 @ — 10
Corn — 12 @ — 13
Duryea's — 9 @ — 10
Pearl — 8 @ — 9

Sugar—
DUTY: ₱ lb, on all not above No. 7, 1¾c, on all above No. 7, and not above No. 10, 2c; above No. 10, and not above No. 13 2¼c; above No. 13, and not above No. 16, 2¾c; above No. 16, and not above No. 20, 3½c; above No. 20, 4c; Molado, 1½c ₱ lb.
China — 9 @ — 10
Hawaiian — 7 @ — 10
Central America — 5½ @ — 7
Peruvian — 6 @ — 7
N Y Crushed — 12 @ — —
San Francico Crushed (A) — 11 @ — —
do Powdered — 11½ @ — —
Golden Coffee C — 9½ @ — —
California Cube — 11 @ — —
do Refined Loaf — 14 @ — —

Syrup—
Kegs, half bbls and bbls — 32½c, 35c and 40c

Tallow—
California — 6 @ — 6½

Teas. (Free.)
Young Hyson Moyune, etc — 65 @ 1 —
Country pck'd Gunpowder & Imperial — 65 @ — 70
Hyson do — 45 @ — 50
BLACK.
Foo-Chow Oolong — 35 @ — 75
Pouchong do — 25 @ — 45
Souchong do — 40 @ — 60
Japan 1st quality — 60 @ — 75
do 2d quality — 30 @ — 40

Wool—
Native ₱ lb — 12 @ — 15
Californian — 18 @ — 23
Oregon — 18 @ — 23

Yeast Powders—
Preston & Merrill's ₱ gross — 20 — @ — 22
Boyd's, Cal — 18 @ — 20 —
Th. Donnolly's — 81 — @ 20 —
Rumford's — 18 — @ 19 —